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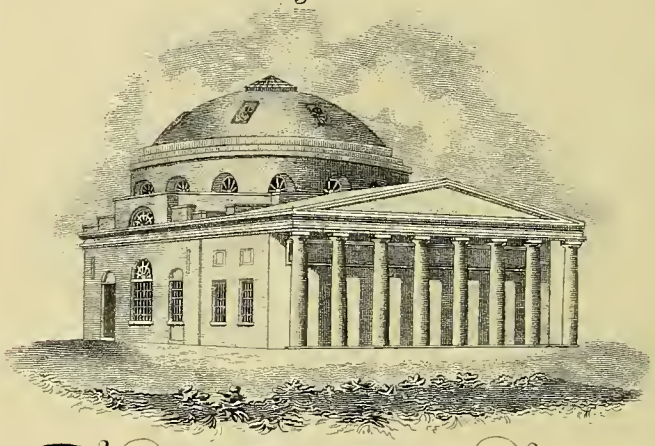

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OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

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VOL. IV. BALTIMORE, JULY, 1917. No. 1.

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SECOND HOSPITAL UNIT.

A base hospital unit, for service in France, will be organized at the University of Maryland Medical School, and efforts will be made to have it ready for the front within two months. As yet the plans for the unit are only in progress of formation and it is not definitely known who will head it or when the actual organization will start. If it is organized it will be the second base hospital unit from Baltimore, Johns Hopkins being now in France.

Suggestions made a few days ago took shape recently, when a number of the leading physicians of the school and hospital got together and decided on the formation of the unit. Dr. J. M. H. Rowland, dean of the medical school, is at present in charge of the preparations, and is being assisted, among others, by Drs. A. C. Harrison, Frank Martin and A. M. Shipley.

Drs. Harrison and Martin held commissions as majors in the Medical Reserve Corps, and Dr. Shipley is a captain in the corps, and it is probable that they will be the chief officers of the hospital organization.

More than 200 persons will be included in the personnel of the corps, if the present plans are carried out. There will be 24 physicians, including specialists, general practitioners and surgeons, 65 nurses and 153 enlisted men, to act as orderlies, carpenters, cooks, etc.

Practically all of the physicians and nurses will be taken from the number connected with the University Medical School. The enlisted men, also, will be chosen from various departments of the University of Maryland.

The prospective formation of a base hospital unit at the university has aroused great interest and enthusiasm among the physicians and nurses there, and many have already begun to plan for joining. Several of the physicians are members of the Medical Reserve Corps, and a few have already received orders to report to Washington. In nearly every case they have begun inquiries as to whether they will be able to obtain their release that they may have the opportunity of going to the front with the new organization.

"We knew there was need of another base hospital unit from Baltimore," said one of the physicians yesterday. "And we wanted the University of Maryland to send it. Everybody I have spoken to about the matter is anxious to join and 'do their bit' in that way, and we are going to have far more applications than we have places to fill."

Within a few days it is expected that plans for the organization of the unit will be complete, and there will be as little delay as possible in getting together the required equipment and preparing for the enrollment of those who will accompany it to the front.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

The annual meeting of the General Alumni Association of the University of Maryland was held on May 31, at 7.30 P. M. at the Hotel Emerson. About thirty members were present. President Revell being absent, Vice-President Carroll filled the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Reports of the Committees on Banquet and Speakers were made and approved. The committees were discharged with the thanks of the Association. The report of the Treasurer was read and approved. Mr. Bowers,

chairman of the Committee on Nominations, presented its report. There being no further nominations, the nominations were closed and the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot. This was done, and the following named officials were declared duly elected to serve for the terms indicated:

Dr. Albert H. Carroll, president; Mr. Edward P. Crummer, vice-president; Mr. Frank E. Welsh, Jr., recording secretary; Mr. William K. Stichel, corresponding secretary; Dr. George Maurice Lee, treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Medical—Dr. Wm. S. Gardner, Dr. Robert L. Mitchell.

Legal—James W. Bokers, Esq., Thomas Mackenzie, Esq.

Dental—Dr. Herbert F. Gorgas, Dr. Horace M. Davis.

Pharmaceutical—Mr. John B. Thomas, Mr. Eugene W. Hodson.

Academic—Judge Walter I. Dawkins, Dr. Thomas Fell.

ADVISORY COUNCIL.

Medical—Dr. Merrill Hopkinson, 1920, Dr. Nathan R. Gorter, 1920; Dr. Charles O'Donovan, 1919, Dr. William F. Lockwood, 1919; Dr. Arthur F. Shipley, 1918, Dr. Charles F. Vogel, 1918.

Legal—Judge Alfred S. Niles, 1920, Hon. Wm. Milnes Maloy, Esq., 1920; Hon. Oregon Milton Dennis, Esq., 1919, Mr. Thomas Foley Hiskey, 1919; Mr. Joseph C. France, 1918, Mr. Wm. Pepper Constable, 1918.

Dental—Dr. Timothy H. Heatwole, 1920, Dr. Eldridge Baskin, 1920; Dr. C. C. Harris, 1919, Dr. Samuel C. Pennington, 1919; Dr. L. Wilson Davis, 1918, Dr. Francis J. Valentine, 1918.

Pharmaceutical—Dr. John B. Thomas, 1920, Dr. Eugene W. Hodson, 1920; Dr. Henry P. Hynson, 1919, Dr. John F. Hancock, 1919; Dr. David R. Millard, 1918, Dr. James W. Westcott, 1918.

Academic—Judge Walter I. Dawkins, 1920, Dr. Thomas Fell, 1920; Mr. E. John W. Revell, 1919, Dr. James A. Nydegger, 1919; Dr. James D. Iglehardt, 1918, Mr. Harry E. Blake, 1918.

Dr. Carroll spoke of the steps taken by the Medical Alumni to consolidate the various alumni organizations into one body. Dr. Heatwole spoke of former efforts along that line. A general discussion followed.

Upon motion, regularly moved and seconded, it was resolved that the Advisory Council and the Executive Officers take up the work of consolidating the General Alumni Association, the Medical, the Legal, the Pharmaceutical, the Dental and the Academic Alumni Associations into one body.

Dr. Carroll selected Thursday, November 8, 1917, as the date for holding the first meeting for that purpose, and instructed the secretary to notify members of the Advisory Committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

HOW THE WAR CAME TO AMERICA.

Issued by the Committee on Public Information.

In the years when this Republic was still struggling for existence, in the face of threatened encroachments by hostile monarchies over the sea, in order to make the New World safe for democracy our forefathers established here the policy that soon came to be known as the Monroe doctrine. Warning the Old World not to interfere in the political life of the New, our Government pledged itself in return to abstain from interference in the political conflicts of Europe; and history has vindicated the wisdom of this course. We were then too weak to influence the destinies of Europe, and it was vital to mankind that this first great experiment in government of and by the people should not be disturbed by foreign attack.

Reenforced by the experience of our expanding national life, this doctrine has been ever since the dominating element in the growth of our foreign policy. Whether or not we could have maintained it in case of concerted attack from abroad, it has seemed of such importance to us that we were at all times ready to go to war in its defense. And though since it was first enunciated our strength has grown by leaps and bounds, although in that

time the vast increase of our foreign trade and of travel abroad, modern transport, modern mails, the cables and the wireless, have brought us close to Europe and have made our isolation more and more imaginary, there has been, until the outbreak of the present conflict, small desire on our part to abrogate or even amend the old familiar tradition which has for so long given us peace.

In both conferences at The Hague, in 1899 and 1907, we reaffirmed this policy. As our delegates signed the first convention in regard to arbitration, they read into the minutes this statement:

"Nothing contained in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with, or entangling itself in the political questions or policy or internal administration of any foreign State; nor shall anything contained in the said convention be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions."

At The Hague we pledged ourselves, in case we ever went to war, to observe certain broad general rules of decency and fair fighting. But at the same time we cleared ourselves from any responsibility for forcing other nations to observe similar pledges. And in 1906, when our delegates took part in the Algeciras Conference, which was to regulate the affairs of the distracted Kingdom of Morocco, they followed the same formula there. While acquiescing in the new régime which guaranteed the independence and integrity of Morocco, we explicitly announced that we assumed no police responsibility for the enforcement of the treaty. And if any honest doubt was left as to our attitude in regard to the enforcement of Old World agreements, it was dispelled five years later, when our Government refused to protest against the overthrow of the *Acte d'Algeciras.*

We declined to be drawn into quarrels abroad which might endanger in any way our traditional policy.

Our second great tradition in international relations has been our persistent effort to secure a stable and equitable agreement of the nations upon such a maritime code as would assure to all the world a just freedom of the seas.

This effort was born of our vital need. For although it was possible for the Republic to keep aloof from the nineteenth century disputes that rent the Continent of Europe, we could not be indifferent to the way in which war was conducted at sea. In those early years of our national life, when we were still but a few communities ranged along the Atlantic coast, we were a seafaring people. At a time when our frontiersmen had not yet reached the Mississippi, the fame of our daring clipper ships had spread to all the Seven Seas. So while we could watch the triumphant march and the tragic counter-march of Napoleon's grand army with detached indifference, his Continental Blockade and the British Orders in Council at once affected the lives of our citizens intimately and disastrously.

So it was in the case of the Barbary pirates. We had no interest in the land quarrels and civil wars of the Barbary States, but we fought them for obstructing the freedom of the seas.

And in the decades ever since, although the imagination of our people has been engrossed in the immense labor of winning the West, our Department of State has never lost sight of the compelling interest that we have upon the seas, and has constantly striven to gain the assent of all nations to a maritime code which should be framed and enforced by a joint responsibility. Various watchwords have arisen in this long controversy. We have urged the inviolability of private property at sea, we have asked for a liberal free list and a narrow definition of contraband. But our main insistence has not been on any such details. One salient idea has guided our diplomacy. The law of the sea must be founded not on might but on right and a common accord, upon a code binding on all alike, which can not be changed or set aside by the will of any one nation. Our ideal has been not a weakening but a strengthening of legal restraint by the free will and agreement of all. We have asked nothing for ourselves that we do not ask for the whole world. The seas will never be free, in our American meaning, until all who sail thereon have had a voice in framing sea laws. The just governance of the seas must rest on the consent of the governed.

No other question of international polity has found the great powers more divided. But in our

insistence on this fundamental principle, we have been strengthened by the support of many other countries. At times we have had the support of Great Britain. No one of our Secretaries of State has more clearly defined our ideal than has Viscount Grey, recently British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. None of our statesmen has ever gone so far as he in advocating limitation of the rights of belligerents on the sea. It was on his initiative that the international naval conference was summoned to London in 1909, and it was under his guidance that the eminent international lawyers and diplomats and admirals who gathered there drew up the Declaration of London.

While there were in that Declaration sections that did not quite meet our approval and that we should have liked to amend, the document was from our point of view a tremendous step in advance. For although, like any effort to concisely formulate the broad principles of equity, it did not wholly succeed in its purpose, it was at least an honest attempt to arrive at an agreement on a complete international code of sea law, based upon mutual consent and not to be altered by any belligerent in the heat of the conflict.

But the Declaration of London was not ratified by the British Parliament, for the point of view prevailing then in England was that a power dependent almost wholly upon its navy for protection could not safely accept further limitations upon actions at sea unless there were compensating limitations on land powers. And this latter concession Germany consistently refused to make. The conference therefore came to naught. And the London Declaration having been rejected by the strongest maritime power, its indorsement was postponed by all the other countries involved. Our motives, however, remained unchanged; and our Government persisted in its purpose to secure a general ratification either of this declaration or of some similar maritime code.

There has been in our diplomacy one more outstanding aspiration. We have constantly sought to substitute juridical for military settlement of disputes between nations.

The genesis of this idea dates from the discussions over the Federal organization of our 13 original States, which were almost as jealous of their sovereignties as are the nations of Europe today. The first great step toward the League of Honor, which we hope will at last bring peace to the world, was taken when our 13 States agreed to disarm and submit all their disputes to the high tribunal of the new federation.

And this idea of an interstate court, which except at the time of our Civil War has given this Nation internal peace, has profoundly influenced our foreign policy. Of our efforts to bring others to our way of thinking, an historical résumé was presented by our delegates at the First Hague Conference. A project was submitted there for the formation of a world court. And a few years later Mr. Root, our Secretary of State, in instructing our delegates to the Second Conference at The Hague, laid especial emphasis on this same international ideal.

We have taken a particular pride in being in the vanguard of this movement for the peaceable settlement by process of law of all disputes between nations. And these efforts have not been without success. For although the last few decades have seen this principle time and again put under a terrific strain, no nation has dared to go to war against the award of a court of arbitration. The stupendous possibilities that lie in arbitration for solving international problems, promoting liberal principles, and safeguarding human life had been amply demonstrated before the present war began.

But in the discussions at The Hague, largely through the resistance of the German Empire and its satellites, the efforts of our delegates and those of other Governments to bring about a general treaty of compulsory arbitration had failed. And therefore this nation, having been thwarted in its attempt to secure a general agreement, began negotiations with all those nations which like our own preferred the methods of law and peace, with the purpose of effecting dual arbitration treaties. And before the end of 1914 we had signed far-reaching treaties with 30 nations, 20 of which had been duly ratified and proclaimed. But in this work, too, we were made to feel the same opposition as at The Hague. For while Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy cordially welcomed our overtures, the German and Austro-Hungarian

Empires were noticeably absent from the list of those nations who desired by specific agreements in advance to minimize the danger of war.

On the eve of the present conflict, our position toward other nations might have been summarized under three heads:

I. *The Monroe Doctrine.*—We had pledged ourselves to defend the New World from European aggression, and we had by word and deed made it clear that we would not intervene in any European dispute.

II. *The freedom of the seas.*—In every naval conference our influence had been given in support of the principle that sea law to be just and worthy of general respect must be based on the consent of the governed.

III. *Arbitration.*—As we had secured peace at home by referring interstate disputes to a federal tribunal, we urged a similar settlement of international controversies. Our ideal was a permanent world court. We had already signed arbitration treaties not only with great powers which might conceivably attack us, but even more freely with weaker neighbors in order to show our good faith in recognizing the equality of all nations both great and small. We had made plain to the nations our purpose to forestall by every means in our power the recurrence of wars in the world.

The outbreak of war in 1914 caught this Nation by surprise. The peoples of Europe had had at least some warnings of the coming storm, but to us such a blind, savage onslaught on the ideals of civilization had appeared impossible.

The war was incomprehensible. Either side was championed here by millions living among us who were of European birth. Their contradictory accusations threw our thoughts into disarray, and in the first chaotic days we could see no clear issue that affected our national policy. There was no direct assault on our rights. It seemed at first to most of us a purely European dispute, and our minds were not prepared to take sides in such a conflict. The President's proclamation of neutrality was received by us as natural and inevitable. It was quickly followed by his appeal to "the citizens of the Republic."

"Every man who really loves America will act and speak in the true spirit of neutrality," he said, "which is the spirit of impartiality and fairness and friendliness to all concerned. * * * It will be easy to excite passion and difficult to allay it." He expressed the fear that our Nation might become divided in camps of hostile opinion. "Such divisions among us * * * might seriously stand in the way of the proper performance of our duty as the one great nation at peace, the one people holding itself ready to play a part of impartial mediation and speak counsels of peace and accommodation, not as a partisan, but as a friend."

This purpose—the preservation of a strict neutrality in order that later we might be of use in the great task of mediation—dominated all the President's early speeches.

"We are the mediating Nation of the world," he declared in an address on April 20, 1915. "We are compounded of the nations of the world; we mediate their sentiments, their tastes, their passions; we are ourselves compounded of those things. We are, therefore, able to understand them in the compound, not separately as partisans, but unitedly as knowing and comprehending and embodying them all. It is in that sense that I mean that America is a mediating Nation."

American neutrality, in those first months of the great war, was beyond any question real.

But the spirit of neutrality was not easy to maintain. Public opinion was deeply stirred by the German invasion of Belgium and by reports of atrocities there. The Royal Belgian Commission, which came in September, 1914, to lay their country's cause for complaint before our National Government, was received with sympathy and respect. The President in his reply reserved our decision in the affair. It was the only course he could take without an abrupt departure from our most treasured traditions of noninterference in Old World disputes. But the sympathy of America went out to the Belgians in their heroic tragedy, and from every section of our land money contributions and supplies of food and clothing poured over to the Commission for Relief for Belgium, which was under the able management of our fellow countrymen abroad.

Still, the thought of taking an active part in this European war was very far from most of our minds. The Nation shared with the President the

belief that by maintaining a strict neutrality we could best serve Europe at the end as impartial mediators.

But in the very first days of the war our Government foresaw that complications on the seas might put us in grave risk of being drawn into the conflict. No neutral nation could foretell what violations of its vital interests at sea might be attempted by the belligerents. And so, on August 6, 1914, our Secretary of State dispatched an identical note to all the powers then at war, calling attention to the risk of serious trouble arising out of this uncertainty of neutrals as to their maritime rights and proposing that the Declaration of London be accepted by all nations for the duration of the war.

But the British Government's response, while expressing sympathy with the purpose of our suggestion and declaring their "keen desire to consult so far as possible the interests of neutral countries," announced their decision "to adopt generally the rules of the Declaration in question, subject to certain modifications and additions which they judge indispensable to the efficient conduct of their naval operations." The Declaration had not been indorsed by any power in time of peace, and there was no legal obligation on Great Britain to accept it. Her reply, however, was disappointing, for it did nothing to clarify the situation. Great Britain recognized as binding certain long accepted principles of international law and sought now to apply them to the peculiar and unforeseen conditions of this war. But these principles were often vague and therefore full of dangerous possibilities of friction.

Controversies soon arose between Great Britain and this Nation. In practice their ruling sometimes seemed to our Government inconsistent with the spirit of international law, and especially with the established precedents which they invoked. But painful as this divergence of opinion sometimes was, it did not seriously threaten our position of neutrality, for the issues that arose involved only rights of property and were amply covered by the arbitration treaty signed only a short time before by Great Britain and the United States.

And this controversy led to a clearer understanding on our part of the British attitude toward our ideal of the freedom of the seas. They were not willing to accept our classification of the seas as being distinct from the Old World. We had confined our interest to matters affecting rights at sea and had kept carefully aloof from issues affecting the interests of European nations on land. The British were interested in both. They explained that they had participated in the London naval conference in the hope that it would lead to a sound and liberal entente in the interests of the rights of all nations on the sea and on the land as well, and that they had refused to ratify the London Declaration because no compensating accord on the Continent had resulted. They could not afford to decrease the striking power of their navy unless their powerful neighbors on land agreed to decrease their armies.

That this attitude of England deeply impressed our Government is shown by the increasing attention given by the United States to the search for ways and means of insuring at the end of the war, a lasting peace for all the world. The address of our President, on May 27, 1916, before the League to Enforce Peace was a milestone in our history. He outlined the main principles on which a stable peace must rest, principles plainly indicating that this Nation would have to give up its position of isolation and assume the responsibilities of a world power. The President said:

"So sincerely do we believe these things that I am sure that I speak the mind and wish of the people of America when I say that the United States is willing to become a partner in any feasible association of nations formed in order to realize these objects and make them secure against violation."

It was a new and significant note in our foreign policy. But the mind of America had learned much in the long bitter months of war. Future historians will make charts of this remarkable evolution in our public opinion: the gradual abandonment of the illusion of isolation; the slow growth of a realization that we could not win freedom on sea—for us a vital interest—unless we consented to do our share in maintaining freedom on land as well, and that we could not have peace in the world—the peace we loved and needed for the perfection of our democracy—unless we were willing and prepared to help to restrain any nation that

wilfully endangered the peace of the whole world family.

Had this address of the President come before the war, there would have arisen a storm of protest from all sections of the land. But in May, 1916, the Nation's response was emphatic approval.

In the meantime, although our neutral rights were not brought into question by Germany as early as by England, the German controversy was infinitely more serious.

For any dissensions that might arise, no arbitration treaty existed between the United States and the German Government. This was from no fault of ours. We had tried to establish with Germany the same treaty relations we had with Great Britain and 19 other nations. But these overtures had been rejected. And this action on the part of the Imperial German Government was only one example of its whole system of diplomacy. In both conferences at The Hague it had been the German delegates who were the most active in blocking all projects for the pacific settlement of disputes between nations. They had preferred to limit international relations to the old modes of diplomacy and war. It was therefore obvious from the first that any controversy with the German Government would be exceedingly serious; for if it could not be solved by direct diplomatic conversations, there was no recourse except to war.

From such conversations there is small hope of satisfactory results unless the good faith of both sides is profound. If either side lacks good faith, or reveals in all its actions an insidious hostility, diplomacy is of no avail. And so it has proved in the present case.

In the first year of the war the Government of Germany stirred up among its people a feeling of resentment against the United States on account of our insistence upon our right as a neutral nation to trade in munitions with the belligerent powers. Our legal right in the matter was not seriously questioned by Germany. She could not have done so consistently, for as recently as the Balkan Wars of 1912 and 1913 both Germany and Austria sold munitions to the belligerents. Their appeals to us in the present war were not to observe international law, but to revise it in their interest. And these appeals they tried to make on moral and humanitarian grounds. But upon "the moral issue" involved, the stand taken by the United States was consistent with its traditional policy and with obvious common sense. For if, with all other neutrals, we refused to sell munitions to belligerents, we could never in time of a war of our own obtain munitions from neutrals, and the nation which had accumulated the largest reserves of war supplies in time of peace would be assured of victory. The militarist state that invested its money in arsenals would be at a fatal advantage over the free people who invested their wealth in schools. To write into international law that neutrals should not trade in munitions would be to hand over the world to the rule of the nation with the largest armament factories. Such a policy the United States of America could not accept.

But our principal controversy with the German Government, and the one which rendered the situation at once acute, rose out of their announcement of a sea zone where their submarines would operate in violation of all accepted principles of international law. Our indignation at such a threat was soon rendered passionate by the sinking of the *Lusitania*. This attack upon our rights was not only grossly illegal; it defied the fundamental concepts of humanity. Aggravating restraints on our trade were grievances which could be settled by litigation after the war, but the wanton murder of peaceable men and of innocent women and children, citizens of a nation with which Germany was at peace, was a crime against the civilized world which could never be settled in any court.

(*To be continued*)

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JULY, 1917.

MEDICAL—GRADUATE.

Dr. James B. Parramore, of the class of 1909, University of Maryland, has received his commission of First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, and reported for active duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, on June 16.

The following doctors, graduates of the University of Maryland, have been appointed members of the local exemption boards for Baltimore City. They will pass on all applications for exemption from draft for the National Army: Drs. M. J. McAvoy, J. E. Gately, John Wade, William J. Schmitz, Elmer G. Hall, Ernest C. Lehnert, William H. Pearce, J. B. Schwatka, E. R. Owings, A. G. Rytina, Charles Getz, H. C. Ohle, Marshall Smith, John Houff, J. C. Pound, J. C. Schweinsberg and Sidney Street.

Dr. Nathan Winslow, business manager of the University Gazette, who has been with Pershing's expedition since last July, is now stationed at La Noria, Texas, with the Sixth Cavalry, United States Army.

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LAW—ALUMNI.

Class of 1916.

Prosper Amato—After taking the Maryland Bar examination, Prosper went up to New York where he secured a clerkship in a large law firm. Shortly after learning that he had passed the Maryland exam., however, he returned to his home town of Havre de Grace and hung out his shingle. For reasons left to the reader's imagination he accepted a position with the U. S. F. & G. Company the first week of May—only to be called to Washington to fill a government position for which he had taken a civil service examination some time before.

J. Read Bailey—Still practicing law and selling real estate. Turned down by the Officers' Training Camp, National Guard and Coast Artillery physicians, he is now thinking seriously of volunteering for foreign service as a Red Cross orderly.

W. Lester Baldwin—Practiced at law until January, 1917, when he laid aside the exacting claims of his immense clientage to serve as assistant secretary to the Maryland League for Na-

tional Defense. He is still there—waiting to be drafted in the National Army of the Republic.

Victor G. Bloede, Jr., W. W. B. Bowman, James Charles Byrne—Married, safe and happy. They should worry!

Dudley G. Cooper—Can be communicated with at 262 Oakland avenue, West Brighton, L. I., New York, N. Y. If in New York be sure to telephone him. He is rendering yeoman service for The Daily Credit Bulletin, 320 Broadway, in reporting all court cases where the amount involved is under $1,000.00. "Dud" sends his best wishes to all of the 1916 boys.

Roger B. Copinger—Settling claims for the U. S. F. & G. Company "somewhere in Texas."

Morris Franklin—Trying to decide whether it would be safer to join the Coast Artillery, the Navy, or to apply for a position in the Quartermaster's Department.

John McN. Holmes—When last heard from was searching titles for the Title Company, 318 Whitney Building, Springfield, Mass.

George E. Kieffner—Practicing law. Began service as second assistant U. S. District Attorney on July 1.

Gerald F. Kopp—Has left a good opening for a Corporation and Admiralty lawyer in Baltimore by returning to York, Pa., where he is now associated with his father in the manufacture of Kopp's fine hosiery.

Harry A. Kohlerman—Enjoys the distinction of being the only member of the much written of '16 class, who has cleaned up more than a thousand "bricks" since graduation from the practice of law exclusively. "Hoch soll er leben."

H. Vernon Leitch—Our latest benedict—and perhaps the luckiest.

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Paul J. Wilkinson—Secretary to the Greater Baltimore Extension League. Practicing law on the side.

Class of 1917.

It should be noted that Malcolm H. Lauchheimer was awarded the prize for the best thesis in this year's class, while Abram C. Joseph led the class and ran Lauchheimer a close race for the thesis prize.

The following members of this class are now at Fort Myer working for commissions in the Officers Reserve: Bartlett, Child, Dykes, Fell, Lauchheimer, Murphy, Niles, Page and Smith.

DENTAL.

Drs. F. F. Drew, T. O. Heatwole, B. Holly Smith and Luther M. Parsons have been selected by Surgeon General Gorgas as the local board of examining officers for the Dental Reserve Corps. The duty of this board will be to recommend applicants for commissions. This State will be asked to supply about 200 dentists, who will receive the rank of first lieutenants.

PHARMACY NOTES.

The Baltimore branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, at its May meeting, held on the evening of the 9th, in Harris Hall, of the University of Maryland, listened to an address by Dr. Herman D. Engelhardt, on "The Assay of Extract and Fluid Extract of Aconite."

Dr. Engelhardt compared both the chemical and biological assays of the United States Pharmacopœia, Ninth Revision, with the methods in general use. This was the last meeting until the Fall, and there was a large attendance. Students of the

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Senior and Junior classes of the Department of Pharmacy, University of Maryland, were among those present.

NEW APPARATUS FOR APPLYING CARREL-DAKIN TREATMENT FOR BURNS.

An apparatus for applying the Carrel-Dakin method in the treatment of burns is said to have been perfected by Dr. Paul Pittinger, of Philadelphia.

Dr. Pittinger has made use of a vacuum bottle as the container to keep the Carrel-Dakin fluid at the temperature of the body. From this vacuum bottle, which is suspended on a stand, the liquid passes through a tube to a divider, which sends the stream into four separate tubes, the amount of liquid to be applied being regulated by means of clamps.

The distributing tubes contain many holes, through which the compound oozes into the wounds.

Miss Carrie G. Mossop, Phar. D., 1912, formerly at the Northeastern Dispensary, has accepted a position as pharmacist at the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, of New York City.

WEDDINGS.

Miss Mary L. Muth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Muth, 2409 Roslyn avenue, West Forest Park, was married recently to Dr. Edward P. Smith, superintendent of Mercy Hospital, at All Saints' Catholic Chapel, Liberty Heights and Montgomery avenues. The Rev. Timothy B. Kenny, the pastor, performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by only the families of the couple. The wedding was a quiet one because of the condition of the bride's father, who is in bad health. After the ceremony Dr. and Mrs. Smith left for Atlantic City, where they will spend several weeks.

DEATHS.

Dr. Joseph F. Tierney, a graduate of the class of 1879, University of Maryland, and until a few months ago, chief medical examiner of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, died at his home, on Monday, June 24.

Courtney T. Allen, M.D., Dorchester, N. B.; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1903; age 38; died at his home, February 19, from cerebral hemorrhage.

Henry Pinckney Frost, M.D., Boston; University of Maryland, Baltimore, 1889; aged 48; a Fellow of the American Medical Association and a member of the American Neurological Association and American Medico-Psychological Association; superintendent of the Boston State Hospital, Mattavan; formerly assistant superintendent at the Willard and Buffalo (N. Y.) State hospitals; died in the Boston State Hospital, May 23, from pneumonia.

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A LETTER FROM DR. NATHAN WINSLOW.

La Noria, Texas, July 5, 1917.

To the University Gazette:

A year ago today I joined the colors, being ordered to report at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, for assignment to duty. From thence I was sent into Mexico, coming out with the Pershing expedition, February 5, last, on which day we re-entered the United States at Columbus, N. M., the city Villa put on the map. Thence I traveled overland to El Paso, remaining in that city less than a week, when I was ordered into the Big Bend District of Texas, reaching Marfa the twenty-first day of February, and leaving the twenty-third for Shafter, where Co. B, of the 34th Infantry, was guarding a large silver mine. That station was abandoned May 21st, and I was ordered to report at my present station, La Noria, for duty with B Troop of the 6th Cavalry, and on June 20th, the station at Glenn Springs, 20 miles from here to the south and west, was also put under my care.

I now spend half the week at one place and half at the other. The country is poorly watered and seldom sees rain. However, since my arrival, it was fortunate enough to be visited by quite a downpour, the first I have seen in eleven months. My means of conveyance from one station to another is horse-back, and as the temperature ranges anywhere from 110 to 150, such a ride is not the most pleasant work imaginable, as there are no trees to break the sun. As a matter of fact the country is devoid of vegetation, save cactus, mesquite, grease-wood and a few other varieties of scrub growth, the names of which I am unfamiliar with. As far as you can see there are mountains and bounding flats called mesas, which are here and there cut up by arroyas or gullies. From my tent I have a view of at least ten miles in every direction, and all the land I see is not as valuable as one city lot, 50 by 150 feet, there not being enough nourishment on it to support anything living, save burros and jack rabbits, and these obtain a very skimpy diet at that.

It is hard to imagine or picture such a desolate country, few roads and these natural, and most of the traveling being done over trails. Along the Rio Grande, which is about eight miles from here, some farming is done, but only on a small scale. At this point the river cuts through high mountains on either side of the border, and makes a comple semi-circle, so that this part of the United States is in a loop of the Rio Grande, my station being the farthest south of any in the Big Bend, one 76 miles from the railroad, and the other 96.

At Glenn Springs there is a wax factory, the wax being made from a native weed called candellaria, and a little south and west of that place is a quick-silver mine. As far as I can learn these are the only industries in the section. Wherever water can be found a few cattle and goats are raised, also a few garden vegetables, the soil and climate being such as to permit anything to grow luxuriantly on which water can be gotten.

The Fourth of July I spent at Glenn Springs. In the evening the members of Troop A gave a vaudeville performance. The talent was very good and so I spent a thoroughly enjoyable time. The dinner was great, but any dinner would be great to me at which ice cream was served.

There are no doctors in this country, and if there were there would be no living for them, as the population is too scattered and destitute.

One seldom sees an American, the Mexican being far in the majority, and generally speaking, a most worthless cuss, not the little brown brother that our worthy President pictures him. He is mean, lazy, treacherous and like a rattlesnake, not to be trusted. He does not know the truth when he sees it, and would rather lie than eat. Personally, I see no future for the Northern Mexican. He needs a strong hand over him, and will for a long time to come. At present there is nothing doing in the way of work in Northern Mexico, and how the people manage to live is a wonder to me. I guess it is because they need little to keep body and soul together. This they obtain by stealing either on this or the "otra las" of the river.

I hope from these few and extremely disjointed remarks the readers of the GAZETTE may obtain a little insight into life on the border. There is nothing like it in the United States. The people of the Eastern States have no idea of the poverty and misery incident to true border life. The inhabitants live either in "dobe" huts or thatched huts of one or two rooms, in numbers of anywhere from ten to twenty. There are no beds, the occupants, men, women and children, huddling together on a dirt floor; but withal they seem happy. The West may be great, but for me Maryland is good enough.

I am glad to hear that the University of Maryland is doing its bit in the struggle in which we are now engaged. We have just started and before we see the thing through there will have to be great sacrifices on our part, before the right to live one's life in peace and security can be assured. I fear the people as a whole do not as yet appreciate the enormity of our undertaking. In a short time lists of those who have made the most supreme sacrifice within the power of man, to contribute to the security of one's fellow, will be posted. It is useless to suppose that all of those from the University of Maryland, who have to go to the front, will be spared this toll. I therefore suggest that the authorities of the several departments, in event of such a misfortune, have at least, once a year, the roll call of those lost, and a member of the student-body answer: "Died on the field of honor." In this way will the ideals of the University be furthered, and in event of another such calamity befalling our nation the members of the University will the more readily offer themselves to their country.

As to myself, I don't know what is before me. I am a veteran of the Spanish-American, the Mexican Punitive Expedition and now the Teuton-American wars, and so far have never been under fire. I can assure my readers I am not hankering for the experience, but if called on for such a service I hope to do my full duty. The times are perilous, the government needs men, skilled in the professions. I beseech all my readers, who are young and healthy, to give their services freely.

HOW THE WAR CAME TO AMERICA.

(Continued)

Our Government, however, inspired still by a desire to preserve peace if possible, used every resource of diplomacy to force the German Government to abandon such attacks. This diplomatic correspondence, which has already been published, proves beyond doubt that our Government sought by every honorable means to preserve faith in that mutual sincerity between nations which is the only basis of sound diplomatic interchange.

But evidence of the bad faith of the Imperial German Government soon piled up on every hand. Honest efforts on our part to establish a firm basis of good neighborliness with the German people were met by their Government with quibbles, misrepresentations, and counter accusations against their enemies abroad. And meanwhile in this country official agents of the Central Powers—protected from criminal prosecution by diplomatic immunity—conspired against our internal peace, placed spies and agents provacateurs throughout the length and breadth of our land, and even in high positions of trust in departments of our Government. While expressing a cordial friendship for the people of the United States, the Government of Germany had its agents at work both in Latin America and Japan. They

bought or subsidized papers and supported speakers there to rouse feelings of bitterness and distrust against us in those friendly nations, in order to embroil us in war. They were inciting to insurrection in Cuba, in Haiti, and in Santo Domingo; their hostile hand was stretched out to take the Danish Islands; and everywhere in South America they were abroad sowing the seeds of dissension, trying to stir up one nation against another and all against the United States. In their sum these various operations amounted to direct assault upon the Monroe doctrine. And even if we had given up our right to travel on the sea, even if we had surrendered to German threats and abandoned our legitimate trade in munitions, the German offensive in the New World, in our own land and among our neighbors, was becoming too serious to be ignored.

So long as it was possible, the Government of the United States tried to believe that such activities, the evidence of which was already in a large measure at hand, were the work of irresponsible and misguided individuals. It was only reluctantly, in the face of overwhelming proof, that the recall of the Austro-Hungarian ambassador and of the German military and naval attaches was demanded. Proof of their criminal violations of our hospitality was presented to their Governments. But these Governments in reply offered no apologies nor did they issue reprimands. It became clear that such intrigue was their settled policy.

In the meantime the attacks of the German submarines upon the lives and property of American citizens had gone on; the protests of our Government were now sharp and ominous; and this Nation was rapidly being drawn into a state of war. As the President said in Topeka, on February 2, 1916:

"We are not going to invade any nation's right. But suppose, my fellow countrymen, some nation should invade our rights. What then? * * * I have come here to tell you that the difficulties of our foreign policy * * * daily increase in number and intricacy and in danger, and I would be derelict to my duty to you if I did not deal with you in these matters with the utmost candor, and tell you what it may be necessary to use the force of the United States to do." The next day at St. Louis, he repeated his warning: "The danger is not from within, gentlemen, it is from without; and I am bound to tell you that danger is constant and immediate, not because anything new has happened, not because there has been any change in our international relationships within recent weeks or months, but because the danger comes with every turn of events."

The break would have come sooner if our Government had not been restrained by the hope that saner counsels might still prevail in Germany. For it was well known to us that the German people had to a very large extent been kept in ignorance of many of the secret crimes of their Government against us. And the pressure of a faction of German public opinion less hostile to this country was shown when their Government acquiesced to some degree in our demands, at the time of the "Sussex" outrage, and for nearly a year maintained at least a pretense of observing the pledge they had made to us. The tension was abated.

While the war spirit was growing in some sections of our Nation, there was still no widespread desire to take part in the conflict abroad; for the tradition of non-interference in Europe's political affairs was too deeply rooted in our national life to be easily overthrown. Moreover, two other considerations strengthened our Government in its efforts to remain neutral in this war. The first was our traditional sense of responsibility toward all the republics of the New World. Throughout the crisis our Government was in constant communication with the countries of Central and South America. They, too, preferred the ways of peace. And there was a very obvious obligation upon us to safeguard their interests with our own. The second consideration, which had been so often developed in the President's speeches, was the hope that by keeping aloof from the bitter passions abroad, by preserving untroubled here the holy ideals of civilized intercourse between nations, we might be free at the end of this war to bind up the wounds of the conflict, to be the restorers and rebuilders of the wrecked structure of the world.

All these motives held us back, but it was not long until we were beset by further complications. We soon had reason to believe that the recent

compliance of the German Government had not been made to us in good faith, and was only temporary; and by the end of 1916 it was plain that our neutral status had again been made unsafe through the ever-increasing aggressiveness of the German autocracy. There was general agreement here with the statement of our President, on October 26, 1916, that this conflict was the last great war involving the world in which we could remain neutral.

It was in this frame of mind, fearing we might be drawn into the war if it did not soon come to an end, that the President began the preparation of his note, asking the belligerent powers to define their war aims. But before he had completed it, the world was surprised by the peace move of the German Government—an identical note on behalf of the German Empire, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, sent through the neutral powers on December 12, 1916, to the governments of the Allies, proposing negotiations for peace. While expressing the wish to end this war—"a catastrophe which thousands of years of common civilization was unable to prevent and which injures the most precious achievements of humanity"—the greater portion of the note was couched in terms that gave small hope of a lasting peace. Boasting of German conquests, "the glorious deeds of our armies," the note implanted in neutral minds the belief that it was the purpose of the Imperial German Government to insist upon such conditions as would leave all Central Europe under German dominance and so build up an Empire which would menace the whole liberal world.

Moreover, the German proposal was accompanied by a thinly veiled threat to all neutral nations; and from a thousand sources, official and unofficial, the word came to Washington that unless the neutrals use their influence to bring the war to an end on terms dictated from Berlin, Germany and her allies would consider themselves henceforth free from any obligations to respect the rights of neutrals. The Kaiser ordered the neutrals to exert pressure on the Entente to bring the war to an abrupt end, or to beware of the consequences. Clear warnings were brought to our Government that if the German peace move should not be successful, the submarines would be unleashed for a more intense and ruthless war upon all commerce.

On the 18th of December, the President dispatched his note to all the belligerent powers, asking them to define their war aims. There was still hope in our minds that the mutual suspicions between the warring powers might be decreased, and the menace of future German aggression and dominance be removed, by finding a guaranty of good faith in a League of Nations. There was a chance that by the creation of such a league as part of the peace negotiations, the war could now be brought to an end before our Nation was involved. Two statements issued to the press by our Secretary of State, upon the day the note was dispatched, threw a clear light on the seriousness with which our Government viewed the crisis.

From this point, events moved rapidly. The powers of the Entente replied to the German peace note. Neutral nations took action on the note of the President, and from both belligerents replies to this note were soon in our hands.

The German reply was evasive—in accord with their traditional preference in diplomacy behind closed doors. Refusing to state to the world their terms, Germany and her allies merely proposed a conference. They adjourned all discussion of any plan for a league of peace until after hostilities should end.

The response of the Entente Powers was frank and in harmony with our principal purpose. Many questions raised in the statement of their aims were so purely European in character as to have small interest for us; but our great concern in Europe was the lasting restoration of peace, and it was clear that this was also the chief interest of the Entente nations. As to the wisdom of some of the measures they proposed toward this end, we might differ in opinion, but the trend of their proposals was the establishment of just frontiers based on the rights of all nations, the small as well as the great, to decide their own destinies.

The aims of the belligerents were now becoming clear. From the outbreak of hostilities the German Government had claimed that it was fighting a war of defense. But the tone of its recent proposals had been that of a conqueror.

It sought a peace based on victory. The central empires aspired to extend their domination over other races. They were willing to make liberal terms to any one of their enemies, in a separate peace which would free their hands to crush their opponents. But they were not willing to accept any peace which did not, all fronts considered, leave them victors and the dominating imperial power of Europe. The war aims of the Entente showed a determination to thwart this ambition of the Imperial German Government. Against the German Peace to further German growth and aggression the Entente Powers offered a plan for a European Peace that should make the whole continent secure.

At this juncture the President read his address to the Senate, on January 22, 1917, in which he outlined the kind of peace the United States of America could join in guaranteeing. His words were addressed not only to the Senate and this Nation but to people of all countries.

"May I not add that I hope and believe that I am in effect speaking for liberals and friends of humanity in every nation and of every program of liberty? I would fain believe that I am speaking for the silent mass of mankind everywhere who have as yet had no place or opportunity to speak their real hearts out concerning the death and ruin they see to have come already upon the persons and the homes they hold most dear."

The address was a rebuke to those who still cherished dreams of a world dominated by one nation. For the peace he outlined was not that of a victorious emperor, it was not the peace of Caesar. It was in behalf of all the world, and it was a Peace of the People.

"No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no right anywhere exists to hand people about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were property."

"I am proposing, as it were, that the nations should with one accord adopt the doctrine of President Monroe as the doctrine of the world; that no nation should seek to extend its policy over any other nation or people, but that every people should be left free to determine its own polity, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful."

"I am proposing that all nations henceforth avoid entangling alliances which would draw them into competitions of power, catch them in a net of intrigue and selfish rivalry, and disturb their own affairs with influences intruded from without. There is no entangling alliance in a concert of power. When all unite to act in the same sense and with the same purpose, all act in the common interest and are free to live their own lives under a common protection."

"I am proposing government by the consent of the governed; that freedom of the seas which in international conference after conference representatives of the United States have urged with the eloquence of those who are the convinced disciples of liberty; and that moderation of armaments which makes of armies and navies a power for order merely, not an instrument of aggression or of selfish violence."

"And the paths of the sea must, alike in law and in fact, be free. The freedom of the seas is the sine qua non of peace, equality, and co-operation."

"It is a problem closely connected with the limitation of naval armament and the co-operation of the navies of the world in keeping the seas at once free and safe. And the question of limiting naval armaments opens the wider and perhaps more difficult question of the limitation of armies and of all programs of military preparation. * * * There can be no sense of safety and equality among the nations if great preponderating armaments are henceforth to continue here and there to be built up and maintained."

"Mere agreements may not make peace secure. It will be absolutely necessary that a force be created as a guarantor of the permanency of the settlement so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged or any alliance hitherto formed or projected that no nation, no probable combination of nations, could face or withstand it. If the peace presently to be made is to endure, it must be a peace made secure by the organized major force of mankind."

If there were any doubt in our minds as to which of the great alliances was the more in sympathy with these ideals, it was removed by the

popular response abroad to this address of the President. For while exception was taken to some parts of it in Britain and France, it was plain that so far as the peoples of the Entente was concerned the President had been amply justified in stating that he spoke for all forward-looking, liberal-minded men and women. It was not so in Germany. The people there who could be reached, and whose hearts were stirred by this enunciation of the principles of a people's peace, were too few or too oppressed to make their voices heard in the councils of their nation. Already, on January 16, 1917, unknown to the people of Germany, Herr Zimmerman, their Secretary of Foreign Affairs, had secretly dispatched a note to their minister in Mexico, informing him of the German intention to repudiate the "Sussex" pledge and instructing him to offer to the Mexican Government New Mexico and Arizona if Mexico would join with Japan in attacking the United States.

In the new year of 1917, as through our acceptance of world responsibilities so plainly indicated in the President's utterances in regard to a league of nations, we felt ourselves now drawing nearer to a full accord with the powers of the Entente; and as on the other hand we found ourselves more and more outraged at the German Government's methods of conducting warfare and their brutal treatment of people in their conquered lands; as we more and more uncovered their hostile intrigues against the peace of the New World; and above all, as the sinister and antidemocratic ideals of their ruling class became manifest in their manœuvers for a peace of conquest—the Imperial German Government abruptly threw aside the mask.

On the last day of January, 1917, Count Bernstorff handed to Mr. Lansing a note in which his Government announced its purpose to intensify and render more ruthless the operations of their submarines at sea, in a manner against which our Government had protested from the beginning. The German Chancellor also stated before the Imperial Diet that the reason this ruthless policy had not been earlier employed was simply because the Imperial Government had not been ready to act. In brief, under the guise of friendship and the cloak of false promises, it had been preparing this attack.

This was the direct challenge. There was no possible answer except to hand their ambassador his passports and so have done with a diplomatic correspondence which had been vitiated from the start by the often proved bad faith of the Imperial Government.

On the same day, February 3, 1917, the President addressed both Houses of our Congress and announced the complete severance of our relations with Germany. The reluctance with which he took this step was evident in every word. But diplomacy had failed, and it would have been the hollowest pretense to maintain relations. At the same time, however, he made it plain that he did not regard this act as tantamount to a declaration of war. Here for the first time the President made his sharp distinction between government and people in undemocratic lands:

"We are the sincere friends of the German people," he said, "and earnestly desire to remain at peace with the Government which speaks for them. * * * God grant we may not be challenged by acts of willful injustice on the part of the Government of Germany."

In this address of the President, and in its indorsement by the Senate, there was a solemn warning; for we still had hope that the German Government might hesitate to drive us to war. But it was soon evident that our warning had fallen on deaf ears. The tortuous ways and means of German official diplomacy were clearly shown in the negotiations opened by them through the Swiss legation on the 10th of February. In no word of their proposals did the German Government meet the real issue between us. And our State Department replied that no minor negotiations could be entertained until the main issue had been met by the withdrawal of the submarine order.

By the 1st of March it had become plain that the Imperial Government, unrestrained by the warning in the President's address to Congress on February 3, was determined to make good its threat. The President then again appeared before Congress to report the development of the crisis and to ask the approval of the Representa-

tives of the Nation for the course of armed neutrality upon which, under his constitutional authority, he had now determined. More than 500 of the 531 members of the two Houses of Congress showed themselves ready and anxious to act; and the Armed Neutrality Declaration would have been accepted if it had not been for the legal death of the Sixty-fourth Congress on March 4.

No "overt" act, however, was ordered by our Government until Count Bernstorff had reached Berlin and Mr. Gerard was in Washington. For the German ambassador on his departure had begged that no irrevocable decision should be taken until he had the chance to make one final plea for peace to his sovereign. We do not know the nature of his report to the Kaiser; we know only that, even if he kept his pledge and urged an eleventh-hour revocation of the submarine order, he was unable to sway the policy of the Imperial Government.

And so, having exhausted every resource of patience, our Government on the 12th of March finally issued orders to place armed guards on our merchant ships.

With the definite break in diplomatic relations there vanished the last vestige of cordiality toward the Government of Germany. Our attitude was now to change. So long as we had maintained a strict neutrality in the war, for the reason that circumstances might arise in which Europe would have need of an impartial mediator, for us to have given official heed to the accusations of either part would have been so prejudge the case before all the evidence was in. But now at last, with the breaking of friendly relations with the German Government, we were relieved of the oppressive duty of endeavoring to maintain a judicial detachment from the rights and wrongs involved in the war. We were no longer the outside observers striving to hold an even balance of judgment between disputants. One party by direct attack upon our rights and liberties was forcing us into the conflict. And, much as we had hoped to keep out of the fray, it was no little relief to be free at last from that reserve which is expected of a judge.

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Much evidence had been presented to us of things so abhorrent to our ideas of humanity that they had seemed incredible, things we had been loath to believe, and with heavy hearts we had sought to reserve our judgment. But with the breaking of relations with the Government of Germany that duty at last was ended. The perfidy of that Government in its dealings with this Nation relieved us of the necessity of striving to give them the benefit of the doubt in regard to their crimes abroad. The Government which under cover of profuse professions of friendship had tried to embroil us in war with Mexico and Japan could not expect us to believe in its good faith in other matters. The men whose paid agents dynamited our factories here were capable of the infamies reported against them over the sea. Their Government's protestations, that their purpose was self-defense and the freeing of small nations, fell like a house of cards before the revelation of their "peace terms."

And judging the German Government now in the light of our own experience through the long and patient years of our honest attempt to keep the peace, we could see the Great Autocracy and read her record through the war. And we found that record damnable. Beginning long before the war in Prussian opposition to every effort that was made by other nations and our own to do away with warfare, the story of the Autocracy has been one of vast preparations for war combined with an attitude of arrogant intolerance toward all other points of view, all other systems of government, all other hopes and dreams of men. With a fanatical faith in the destiny of German kultur at the system that must rule the world, the Imperial Government's actions have through years of boasting, double dealing, and deceit tended toward aggression upon the rights of others. And if there still be any doubt as to which nation began this war, there can be no uncertainty as to which one was most prepared,

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most exultant at the chance, and ready instantly to march upon other nations—even those who had given no offense. The wholesale depredations and hideous atrocities in Belgium and in Serbia were doubtless part and parcel with the Imperial Government's purpose to terrorize small nations into abject submission for generations to come. But in this the Autocracy has been blind. For its record in those countries, and in Poland and in northern France, has given not only to the Allies but to liberal peoples throughout the world the conviction that this menace to human liberties everywhere must be utterly shorn of its power for harm.

For the evil it has effected has ranged far out of Europe—out upon the open seas, where its submarines in defiance of law and the concepts of humanity have blown up neutral vessels and covered the waves with the dead and the dying, men and women and children alike. Its agents have conspired against the peace of neutral nations everywhere, sowing the seeds of dissension, ceaselessly endeavoring by tortuous methods of deceit, of bribery, false promises, and intimidation, to stir up brother nations one against the other, in order that the liberal world might not be able to unite, in order that the Autocracy might emerge triumphant from the war.

All this we know from our own eperience with the Imperial Government. As they have dealt with Europe, so they have dealt with us and with all mankind. And so out of these years the conviction has grown that until the German Nation is divested of such rulers democracy cannot be safe.

There remained but one element to confuse the issue. One other great autocracy, the Government of the Russian Czar, had long been hostile to free institutions; it had been a stronghold of tyrannies reaching far back into the past; and its presence among the Allies had seemed to be in disaccord with the great liberal principles they were upholding in this war. Russia had been a source of doubt. Repeatedly during the conflict liberal Europe had been startled by the news of secret accord between the Kaiser and the Czar.

But now at this crucial time for our Nation, on the eve of our entrance into the war, the free men of the world were thrilled and heartened by the news that the people of Russia had risen to throw off their Government and found a new democracy; and the torch of freedom in Russia lit up the last dark phases of the situation abroad. Here indeed was a fit partner for the League of Honor. The conviction was finally crystallized in American minds and hearts that this war across the sea was no mere conflict between dynasties but a stupendous civil war of all the world; a new campaign in the age-old war, the prize of which is liberty. Here at last was a struggle in which all who love freedom have a stake. Further neutrality on our part would have been a crime against our ancestors, who had given their lives that we might be free.

"The world must be made safe for democracy."

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On the 2d of April, 1917, the President read to the new Congress his message, in which he asked the Representatives of the Nation to declare the existence of a state of war, and in the early hours of the 6th of April the House by an overwhelming vote accepted the joint resolution which had already passed the Senate:

"Whereas the Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore be it

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

Neutrality was a thing of the past. The time had come when the President's proud prophecy was fulfilled:

"There will come that day when the world will say, 'This America that we thought was full of a multitude of contrary counsels now speaks with the great volume of the heart's accord, and that great heart of America has behind it the supreme moral force of righteousness and hope and the liberty of mankind.'"

LIBRARY NOTES.

Accessories May—July, 1917.

Various wanted numbers of the *Virginia Medical Semi-Monthly,* completing two volumes, were received through the editor.

The *Pennsylvania Medical Journal* supplied us with the eleven volumes of their publication which we wanted, making our file of this journal complete to date.

The Library of Congress, through their "Exchange," furnished us with twenty-one volumes of the *Lancet* (London).

Columbia University College of Pharmacy exchanged a United States Dispensary, 1st edition, 1833, for a duplicate of the 12th edition, which we sent them.

Essen Léon Van der—"The Invasion and the War in Belgium, from Liége to the Yser." 1917. Gift of the author.

Bryce (Rt. Hon. Viscount) [and others]—"The War of Democracy: The Allies' Statement." 1917. Gift of Doubleday, Page & Co.

Aitken (Sir), Max—"Canada in Flanders." 1916.

Mokveld, L.—"The German Fury in Belgium." Translated by C. Thienie. 1917. Gifts of Prof. W. Macneile Dixon, of the University of Glasgow, London, England.

Hankey Donald—"A Student in Arms." With an introduction by J. St. Loe Strachey. 1917.

A large collection of unbound journals was donated to the Library by Dr. John M. Hundley from his private library. They were most useful in completing some of our volumes.

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MEDICAL—GRADUATES.

The following recent graduates of the University of Maryland have passed their examinations for assistant surgeons in the United States Navy and have been recommended by the President for commissions: Robert S. G. Welch, George L. White, Mathison J. Montgomery and Francis C. Hertzog.

The following have passed the Maryland State Examining Board: D. H. Carroll, A. Eisenberg, W. H. Flynn, W. T. Ferneyhough, R. K. Foxwell, L. J. Fernandez-Garcia, H. S. Halloway, W. O. Huff, J. G. Marston, F. E. Mason, K. E. McCamey, J. E. Norris, N. N. Ogden, J. L. Paydwall, George W. Rice, J. J. Roberts, J. G. Skilling, C. R. Thomas and H. L. Wheeler.

LAW—GRADUATES.

Mr. George Weems Williams, chairman of the Board of Examiners for admission to the bar, announces the names of those who successfully passed the State Bar Examinations held June 8 and 9, and the special examination held April 27 and 28. The list is as follows:

Wm. J. Arthur, Joseph Baker, J. Leo Brown, Chas. Harris Bryant, Wm. H. Campbell, James T. Carter, Wm. Cohen, Levin Nock Davis, J. Arthur Davis, John Randolph Elly, J. Wm. Ermer, J. Charles Fagan, Jesse Fine, Emanuel Gorfine, Biscoe L. Gray, Saul Habelson, Alfred B. Haupt, Thomas L. Hayleck, Chas. P. Hershfeld, Jr., John Luke Hession, Charles Z. Heskett, Howard E. Jackson, Russell D. Jones, Abram C. Joseph, David D. Kennedy, Isaac Kushner, Leonard Liepman, Dave Lowenstein, Jr., Calver Magruder, Abraham B. Makeover, Morris Meyer, Harley McCauley Penn, Robt. A. Piper, Donald W. Powers, Oliver F. Robinson, Herman H. Rosenburg, Elmer Vernon Roth, John Alvan Selby, George J. Sellmayer, Clarence A. Singer, Donald L. Snyder, Benj. B. Snyder, Borris M. Spector, Thaddeus H. Swank, Wm. Galen Vansant, John Carroll Weiss, Otto V. Yursik, Stuart Maund Yeatman, Leslie Hepburn Buckley, Murray T. Donoho, Frank F. Dorsey, Edgar Tremlett Fell, Joseph France, George McCready, James Carlyle Miller, Morton H. Rosen, Charles Ruzicka, Louis M. Silverstein, George Thomas and Daniel Eugene Walsh.

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UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND HOSPITAL UNIT.

Pending definite orders, members of the University Hospital Unit are holding themselves in readiness for a call at any time. Major A. C. Harrison, director and chief of the Surgical Department, is now in New York, pursuing a course of military instruction, and upon his return, about September 10, it is thought that the plans of the unit will be whipped into shape.

The personnel of the medical and surgical staff and the nurses, who will accompany the unit, follow:

Medical and Surgical Staff—Major Archibald C. Harrison, director and chief of the surgical department; Capt. William Kelso White, quartermaster and surgeon, and First Lieut. Edward A. Looper, registrar and ophthalmologist.

Staff Surgeons—Major Frank Martin; Capt. H. H. Haynes, orthopedist; Capt. D. C. Patterson, Capt. Hugh W. Brent, First Lieuts. E. H. Hayward, F. L. Jennings, Edward S. Johnson, Chadbourne Andrews and Thomas K. Galvin.

Medical Staff—Major Cary B. Gamble, Jr., chief of the medical department; Capt. William Henry Smith, neuralogist; First Lieuts. J. Burr Piggott, D. C. Streett, Erwin E. Mayer and H. M. Stein.

Laboratory Staff—Capt. John Evans, roentgenologist; First Lieut. Edwin W. Schultz, pathologist, and First Lieut. D. C. Wharton Smith, bacteriologist.

Dentists—First Lieuts. C. E. Waters and George E. Truitt.

Nurses—Miss Nettie L. Flanagan, head nurse, formerly superintendent of nurses at the University Hospital.

Nursing Staff—Misses Lucy Hill, Charlotte Cox, Eulalia Cox, Naomi Holland, Eva Chapline, Irma Kaufman, Lillian McDanial, Anna Hurst, Marguerite Risley, Sadie Davis, Marie Languefeldt, Anna Duker, Lula Stef, Emma Hoffmaster, May Steiner, Martha Keating, Mrs. Ivy Hais, Misses Pearl Weaver, Bernice Conner, Ellen Israel, Josephine Klase, Margaret W. Ervin, Julia Foley, Alice Moran, Sarah Gorman, Agnes McCloskey, Helen Costello, Hazel Schweizer, Louise Jennings, Helen Larkin, Mary Christy, Mary Worthington, Agatha Grieracker, Eleanor Kelly, Bertie Weber, Nellie Storey, Mary Carver, May Farmin, Alva Coleman, Estella Delevie, Ina Keech, Elizabeth Patton, Laurinnie Stevens, Goldie Leach, Mary E. Kerr, Eleanor Keesse, Lillian Gelwicks, Mary O'Brien, Alice Cunningham, Anna Smith, Jane Lee, Olive Reddin, Caroline Willis, Rosalie Hollyday, Sara Pagett, Katharine Smith, Helen L. Wise, dietetian; Frances Branley, Elizabeth Kines, Grace Uterwhol, Margaret Griss, Elsie Edmondson, Sarah Saxelby, Mamie M. Smith, Ethel Church and Alice H. Elgin.

DRUG ADDICTION—A NATIONAL MENACE—A STATE PROBLEM.

By Lawrence W. Goldheim,
of the Baltimore Bar.

When the European War began France had many big problems to solve. Not the least of these was her absinthe blight. For years absinthe had sapped at her strength till even her soldiers had become weak and emaciated as a result of its use. France faced the situation squarely. As a war measure she placed a ban upon it and now

that wormwood concoction is a thing of the past. We, in America, have a problem no less important, for opium and the coca leaf strike at our national vitality no less surely than did the absinthe of France. Dr. C. F. Stokes, former Surgeon-General of the United States Navy, now engaged in making an investigation of the drug evil for the State of New York, makes the startling announcement that there are two million persons in the United States addicted to the use of narcotic drugs. Think of it—two million slaves to an inexorable craving, and the number is increasing! Unfortunately our problem is not so easy of solution as that of France. With her it was simply a question of stopping the manufacture and sale of absinthe. We, on the other hand, have to deal with drugs that are invaluable in medicine and to stop the manufacture and sale would mean to take away from the medical profession a potent agency in the treatment and cure of sickness and disease. Dismiss the thought for it is unthinkable. You say: "Limit the use of these drugs to the medical profession." Yes, that is right, but that is precisely what the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Drug Act attempted to do—and two million addicts attest to its failure. Before taking up the solution of the problem, let us inquire into the effect of the habitual use of narcotic drugs upon the human system. Surely the layman does not realize the terrible reaction that takes place when drugs are used habitually. Here is the testimony of a physician before the Special Commission to Investigate the Extent of the Use of Habit-Forming Drugs, reported in January, 1917:

"Beginning with a small non-poisonous dose of morphine the victim is enabled generally to take more and more of the drug, until finally he may use from 60 to 100 times the amount which would be fatal to one not accustomed to its use. As a result of the continued taking of the drug, the user becomes, in most cases, a most deplorable mental, physical and moral wreck.

"There are two distinct features in the average case of chronic morphinism—one is the ability on the part of the user's system increasingly to destroy the drug, so that he may take more and more without actually endangering life; the other is the development of an appetite or craving for the drug, which finally overcomes every scruple, every mental or moral principle. When the habit has become established, we see the following picture: The victim is nervous, morose, his sense of moral obligation is gone, and his will power has ebbed away. He has lost all ambition, and has become indolent and apathetic. He is quite unable to do any mental or physical work, and his health is undergoing a rapid decline. He has become emaciated, his skin yellow and leathery, his body is covered with abscesses from injections which were followed by sepsis. His eyes stare, his mind has lost the power of memory, and of reasoning and reflection. He has lost his appetite, he is restless, apprehensive and extremely irritable; his shattered nerves are upset by the most trifling disturbance. He is the victim of distressing halucinations.

"Every injection of morphine causes temporary relief of these symptoms, but the symptoms return when the immediate effect of the drug is lost, together with an almost insane craving for the drug. Such is the picture of many cases of chronic morphinism, and such it continues to the end, even if this end is deferred for many years. The last years of a morphinist are most pitiable; all his interests and desires in life are centered in the drug; he lives literally only in and for morphine.

"Cocaine is snuffed, or is injected subcutaneously. Cocaine poisoning causes dryness of the throat and nose, with a tickling and burning sensation. The victim has a burning sensation in the stomach and complains of colic. He has no appetite, his pulse is rapid; he has Cheyne-Stokes respiration. These symptoms are followed by a feeling of elation, with laughing, loud and aimless talking, staggering and wild halucinations. Then comes depression, with melancholia, and fear of persecution. For the moment he is truly insane, and is capable of committing any crime, even murder. He suffers from pain in the chest, and he feels as if he were about to faint. His face is pale and he sees specks before his eyes; he is dizzy and cyanotic and in complete collapse; he feels cold and has a sensation of ants creeping all over his body; there may be a partial loss of

sensation; the victim shows a diminished sense of smell, of sight and of hearing; there may be even temporary total blindness; his eyelids are wide open and the pupils are dilated and fixed. The continued wide-open state of the eyes may lead to inflammation and even clouding of the cornea. The pulse, which has been rapid, suddenly becomes slow and intermittent; there is greatly increased reflex irritability, with, at times, spasmodic movements, or even epileptiform or tonic convulsions; sometimes there is a true tetanic spasm. The convulsions are followed by paralysis.

"The symptoms of chronic cocainism are, in general, like those of morphinism, except that the moral degradation which follows the continued use of cocaine is much greater than that of morphine. The victims lose all sense of their moral and social obligations, and their self-respect vanishes more rapidly and more completely than with morphine. It is a curious fact that it is rarely that we find clear cases of either morphinism or cocainism in the underworld, most of the addicts being users of both morphine and cocaine. In these cases of morpho-cocainism, however, the use of one drug usually predominates over that of the other, and the case shows, in general, the signs and symptoms produced by the drug which is taken in the greater amount. Those who use chiefly cocaine show a greater tendency to halucination and maniacal excitement than the users of morphine, in whom the desire to sleep is more pronounced."

Such is the effect of morphine and cocaine. There are many other derivatives of opium and the coca leaf, but their action upon the human system is substantially the same. It is hardly necessary to enlarge upon what this physician has so ably described, but it may be well to call to your attention the close relation of these drugs to crime. In the 1916 report of the New York Society for the Prevention of Crime, page 26, is the following statement:

"Penal authorities have said that 'dope' causes or contributes to the plight of not less than 60 per cent. of all criminals sentenced."

These are startling figures, and while you may question their accuracy, you cannot question the importance of narcotic drugs as a factor in crime today. Is it necessary to advance any further reason for the necessity of the several States to stop this evil?

Now let us take up the Harrison Act, and what it has, or rather what it has not accomplished. The Act was approved on December 17, 1914, and went into effect in March, 1915. The several States, with a few exceptions, relied upon this Federal law to put a stop to the ravages of the drug habit. They waited in vain, however, for it was not long before certain defects became apparent. One of these defects came to notice when the Supreme Court of the United States decided in the case of U. S. vs. Jin Fuey Moy (June 5, 1916), that mere possession of the drugs in question was not a violation of the Act, except in the case of a seller. This decision took most of the teeth out of the Harrison Act, but a more serious defect developed.

When the Harrison Act went into effect, there sprang into existence, in the underworld, a new trade—"drug peddling." Generally the peddler was an addict, and sold the drugs as an expedient to obtain supplies for himself. He haunted the hotels, restaurants, poolrooms and streets and sold the drugs at so much a "shot" or in quantity as desired. The peddler was a tremendous agency in the spread of the habit. He encouraged the uninitiated to take a "shot" and coddled them to become addicts—it was a business with him. He took long chances, for to be caught meant a term in the Federal prison, but the profits were large for those who took the risk. There were a number of convictions, but the traffic went on, increasing all the time. Then something happened to interfere with this smug little business, for peddling does not flourish to the extent that it formerly did. The Harrison Act was responsible for peddling. It was inadequate to cope with the underworld methods of doing business; but opposition arose from an unexpected source. Some wily physicians discovered that they could do what these slimy peddlers were risking prison sentences to do, and do it legally and without fear of the law. Under the Harrison Act a druggist may not refill a prescription, but there is nothing in the law to prevent a physician from writing as many prescriptions for the same patient as he

chooses—yes, and date them ahead if he has a mind to. The "drug physician" prospered and still prospers in the unscrupulous prostitution of his profession. Indeed, he needs no advertisement, for to paraphrase Emerson, even though he builded his house in the woods, the addict would beat a path to his door. There are no local statistics on the subject, but everyone who has had anything to do with the question knows how flagrant this prescription selling is. In Massachusetts the Legislative Commission has collected statistics which tell definitely how bold these physicians have become. So to eliminate any element of speculation we will quote what that Commission found:

"One physician wrote 800 prescriptions in twenty days and received the usual charge of $2.00 for each prescription. Another physician wrote over a thousand within a few months, *upon each of which* is was stated that the patient was a habitual user and was reducing, and was also a sufferer from "asthma." The prescriptions, taken together, fail to indicate how the patient was reducing, as no scientific method or system is followed in the issuing of the prescriptions. Here, strangely enough, all the drug addicts that applied to this physician for their drug were affected with one and the same ailment—asthma.

"Four thousand and fifty-five prescriptions by one physician from May to September, 1916, were found in a single drug store in Boston.

"Prescriptions have been issued and dated ahead and many 'sold' at one time by physicians to the same addict.

"Druggists disregard the exact quantity of the drug called for by the prescription and deliver full dram bottles when much less quantities are called for, it being generally understood among addicts that such prescriptions will be so filled.

"Addicts have clubbed together for the purpose of sending in one of their number to procure a prescription and to divide the drug so obtained. The other addicts alternate in procuring prescriptions.

"In many instances where husband and wife are both addicts one is able to secure a sufficient supply for both.

"There appears to be among these physicians no honest effort to ascertain either the true names, addresses, or, the truth of other statements made by these patients; or, on the part of the druggists to ascertain whether the prescriptions have been honestly issued, and whether the person named in the prescription is the identical person presenting it to be filled.

"One druggist filled 29 forged prescriptions within ten days, all of which were presented by the same person, although the prescriptions purported to be issued to 29 different persons. The physician whose name was forged was reputable and could readily have been called on the telephone by the druggist. The prescriptions themselves were written on pieces of wrapping paper and were suspicious on their face. All called for almost a dram of morphine sulphate, and from twenty to thirty grains of cocaine, and in most cases, both. Four of the prescriptions were presented and filled at the same time, and for the same person, by this druggist, although each prescription, as has been stated, purported to be issued to a different person. Still no effort was made by this druggist to ascertain the truth."

It is scarcely necessary to comment upon the character of the druggist depicted in the foregoing lines. Fortunate it is that the great majority were found to carry only enough narcotic drugs to do a legitimate prescription business. But the fact remains that the Harrison Act does not prevent a druggist from filling a forged prescription and the consequent abuse we have just seen. But the real defect in the Harrison Act is this: that in the hands of the honest physician it is all right, but in the hands of the unscrupulous it is useless. This is the situation we face at the present time. And it is clear that unless the Harrison Act is amended to give the Federal Government a better control over the situation, it is necessary for the several States to provide laws to prevent the further spread of the evil.

The Massachusetts Legislative Commission, recognizing the harm that has been done by permitting physicians to prescribe for addicts, says this of the ability of the general practitioner to cure the drug addict:

"The habitual user of morphine and other narcotic drugs should not be regarded as a chronic incurable. He can be cured. His cure, however, requires special treatment and conditions *not*

available to the general practitioner. There can be no honest drug habit cure or treatment that permits the drug victim to administer the drug to himself. While your commission has pointed out that the administration of any remedy by a physician should be protected, a sharp line of demarkation should be drawn between *administering* of narcotic drugs and *prescribing* of them.

"It has been found that some physicians, by means of prescriptions, and, in many cases, by actual delivery of the drug itself, have caused large quantities of narcotic drugs to be given to addicts for self-administration, and no precautions were taken to prevent the drug from being used from hand to hand. Common sense would indicate to these physicians that the addict can in this way procure large quantities of the drug from other physicians.

"The delivery of narcotic drugs to an addict in the course of a so-called 'reducing treatment,' for the cure of the drug habit, is but a transparent pretext, and merely perpetuates the drug evil and places in circulation large quantities of dangerous habit-forming drugs. The quantity of the drug that can thus be acquired is only limited to the money at their command. The rank and file of the medical profession repudiate this practice.

"Under this 'reducing treatment' the physician prescribes for the addict (usually a user of some form of morphine) a dram bottle of morphine sulphate in the original package, containing about 60 grains in one-half or one-quarter grain cubes. Every few days a similar prescription is issued, the claim being made by the physician that the period between prescriptions is being gradually increased a day or two at a time. Another method more commonly resorted to is for the initial prescription to call for a full dram bottle, and each succeeding prescription to call for a single grain less than the preceding one. At this rate it would take from eight to ten months for an addict to reduce his habit from 60 grains to 10 grains, provided, however, the addict was not being supplied with the drug elsewhere.

"An examination of many prescriptions that have been gathered show that, as a general rule, this so-called treatment does not continue many months. The addict either goes to another 'drug physician,' or, by design, is given another name for the purpose of securing larger quantities of the drug. In one instance the records of the physician's book showed single grain decreases between prescriptions for several weeks, and then a statement, 'returned with increased habit,' and thereafter prescriptions were issued for larger quantities of the drug."

In accordance with the suggestions of the Legislative Committee, here quoted, the State of Massachusetts adopted laws, which, among other things, prohibits the physician from prescribing for the drug addict. The section of the law referred to is as follows:

" * * * except when the drug is obviously and in good faith then and there needed for the treatment and cure of a disease or ailment, and not from any condition or disease directly due to any drug habit or resulting solely from the failure of an habitual user of narcotic drugs to procure the particular narcotic drug or drugs to which he is addicted."

Thus it is seen that in Massachusetts a physician may not prescribe for the drug addict, except for some more potent reason than mere addiction.

Before discussing the merits of this section of the Massachusetts law, let us turn our attention to the New York Boylan Law, as amended in April, 1917. On the point under discussion the attitude is exactly opposite that of the Massachusetts law. It provides:

"It shall be *lawful,* however, subject to the requirements of this article, for any duly licensed physician after a physical examination, personally conducted, to administer to, or prescribe to any person, whom such examination discloses *is addicted* to the use of any habit-forming drugs, any of the drugs herein referred to, in reasonable quantities dependent upon the condition of such person and his progress toward recovery, provided such physician acts in good faith, solely for the purpose of relieving physical stress or of effecting a cure of such habituate. Such physician shall first satisfy himself that such applicant is thus seeking a means of relieving physical pain and not procuring or attempting to procure drugs for the purpose of illicit sale or distribution."

It is singular that the two States most active in legislating upon the drug evil, should handle this phase of the problem so differently. The New

York Commission, responsible for the enactment of the above law, had this to say:

"Your committee contends that any member of the medical or pharmaceutical professions who refuse either to prescribe or to dispense to the honest addict to alleviate the suffering and pain occasioned by lack of narcotics is not living up to the high standards of humanity and intelligence established by these great professions."

Dr. Ernest C. Bishop, in charge of the narcotic wards of the workhouse on Blackwell's Island, was asked by Chairman Whitney, of the Commission, if he believed that narcotics should be prescribed for a man sixty years of age that had been using drugs for twenty-five years. He answered in the affirmative.

It seems that the Massachusetts Commission failed to recognize the danger that sudden deprivation means to the addict. It sought to wipe out the evil at once, but failed to provide for the humane treatment of its addicts until they had been treated and cured. In this the laws of Massachusetts attempt the impossible, for experience has proven that mere laws do not deter the underworld. But Massachusetts did recognize the menace of the "drug physician" which New York did not. Just how the New York lawmakers hoped to stop the drug evil by having all physicians prescribe instead of the few that now do it is not clear. No less an authority than Charles B. Towns, in his work entitled "Habits that Handicap" (Century Co., 1915), estimates that 15 per cent. of all the physicians of the country are addicted to the narcotic drug habit. These, he says, are generally careless in prescribing narcotic drugs and prone to encourage the habit in others. It would therefore appear that the New York law places official sanction upon a harmful practice. These and the reasons already pointed out in the report of the Massachusetts Commission suggest the advisability of prohibiting the physician from prescribing for the drug addict.

A solution will be found in a composite of these two laws, with one modification. If we prohibit physicians from prescribing for addicts, we must provide a cure. Massachusetts did that, but as there are some 60,000 addicts in that State it would naturally take years to cure so great a number. What were these addicts to do in the interval between the time the act became effective and the time each individual addict would be cured. Manifestly, even if it were possible to do so, it would be cruel to suddenly deprive them of their drugs during that interval. That relief should be given, not by the physicians, but by *the State.*

The State should establish "drug dispensaries," where the addict may purchase his drug. Existing hospital dispensaries may be used for the purpose. It is not necessary that the addict be required to have a prescription; the physician in charge, duly appointed agent of the health department, should be allowed discretion in dispensing drugs. Nor should the State seek to make a profit; rather permit the addict to secure his drug at cost, allowing a small margin towards maintenance of the dispensaries. The health department should register and maintain statistics of all addicts. Physicians should be required to report the names and addresses of all addicts treated or prescribed for by them and, if necessary, to produce the books and records of their practice for the preceding two years. It should, however, be provided that the names so registered, should be disclosed to no one except officials charged with the enforcement of this act. Then provide that all addicts must register prior to a given date, after which time the failure to have registered will be regarded as a misdemeanor. Drugs should be supplied, without cost, to those unable to pay for them.

We must then provide cures for the addicts. The health department should be empowered and directed to determine upon the best existing method of treatment, and be ever on the alert to find improved methods of cure; to provide suitable places for their care and begin at once their cure.

We should further provide the health department with the authority to commit the addicts to suitable places for cure. The commitment should be, of course, subject to appeal to the proper court. And to prevent those who have been treated for their habit from returning to the use of drugs, provide that they be paroled to report to the health department at stated intervals, the intervals being in the discretion of the physician in charge. *(To be continued.)*

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SEPTEMBER, 1917.

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MEDICAL—GRADUATE.

Dr. William K. White, who is connected with the staff of the Maryland University Hospital Unit, was sworn in recently as captain in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps of the United States Army.

Samuel W. Shannon, M. D., class of 1915, University of Maryland, has received a commission as first lieutenant in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army and has been called into active service.

Four University of Maryland physicians have been appointed by the Fellows of the American College of Surgeons to take part in a conference of 350 of the most distinguished medical men of the country to discuss plans for the standardization of hospitals in America. The conference will be held in Chicago October 19 and 20. The Baltimoreans who have been named are: Dr. George Walker, Dr. John M. Hundley, Dr. A. C. Harrison and Dr. Arthur M. Shipley. The investigation is being directed by the regents.

Word has been received of the safe arrival in England of Dr. William Neill, Jr., of Baltimore, son of Doctor and Mrs. William Neill, of Charles Town, W. Va. Doctor Neill, who is a first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, sailed several weeks ago from New York, to take up war relief work in England and France.

After being graduated from the University of Maryland he was house surgeon at the Church Home and Infirmary and for the last few years had been an assistant to Dr. Howard A. Kelly at his sanatorium.

Lieut. Harry Baldwin Gantt, of Millersville, Anne Arundel county, has left for foreign service in the Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

NURSING.

The following nurses successfully passed the examinations for State registration in the recent tests held by the Maryland State Board of Examiners of Nurses, in June:

Maryland General Hospital—Lillian Mae Barrett, Leora Marian Bowen, Lillian Pollard French, Wilhelmina Habert, Mildred Evans Hoo-

ver, Ina M. Keech, Margaret Gertrude Kelly, Mary Ellen Kerns, Louise Catherine Lenderking, Anna Elizabeth Mannion, Edna L. Morris, Sue McNary Robinson, Agnes Bowie Sharretts and Agnes Melinda Spealman.

University Hospital—Adeline Belle Cavano, Martha Etta Coppersmith, Gertrude May Dilley, Margaret Dunn, Myrtle May Fahrney, Lillie Seaton Hedges, Nancy Josephine Klase, Elizabeth Louis Marsh, Jemima Minnis, Nancy Minnis, Lucy Edith Mouse, Margaret Eugenia Risley, Anna Carlyle Robinson and Marguerite May Walter.

Mercy Hospital—Sister M. Clemintina Buchwald, Sister M. Hilda Louise Bushman, Mary Estelle Carver, Alva G. Coleman, Helen D. Costello, Mary Caroline Cristy, Mae Agnes Fannin, Eugenia Lee Hall, Sister M. Hildegard Holbein, Sister M. Aloysius Kavanaugh, Mary Adelia Kelly, Sister M. Nolasco McCohn, Frances Burnette McNamee, Sister M. Teresita McNamee, Sister M. Germaine Ruppert, Sister M. Angelica Walsh and Mary Ruth Worthington.

Miss Alice Wheeler, superintendent of nurses at the Maryland General Hospital, and Miss Helen Albaugh, assistant superintendent, have arrived safely in Liverpool and will later leave for service in France.

They were members of unit No. 2, composed of 60 nurses. They left Baltimore about June 18.

PHARMACY NOTES.

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association and second annual meeting of the Travelers' Auxiliary convened at Ocean City, Md., Tuesday, July 9. and closed its session Friday, July 13th.

The president, Thomas Williamson, of Frederick, Md., presided. The address of welcome was made by the Rev. Walter Archibald, rector of St. Paul's by the Sea, of this city, and the response by Eugene Hodson, of Baltimore.

The report of the executive committee was given by Charles C. Neal, Baltimore. The report of the treasurer, Samuel Y. Harris, Baltimore, showed a healthy financial condition. S. C. Henry, Philadelphia, representing the National Association of Retail Druggists, gave a review of recent legislation affecting the drug trade.

Delegates representing the National Association of Wholesale Druggists, H. H. Robinson and H. L. Meredith, of Hagerstown, made reports of the Maryland Board of Pharmacy of the year, and Melville Strasburger, Baltimore, told of trade conditions.

The following social program helped to make the meeting a success: July 10, 11 A. M., card party for ladies; 2 P. M., bowling, followed by beach party and bathing; 8.30 P. M., card party, followed by sight-seeing trip on Boardwalk. July 11, 10 A. M., sailing party for ladies on the Sinepuxent Bay; 1 P. M., lunch; 2.30 P. M., baseball game, Druggists vs. Travelers, and bathing party; 8.30 P. M., the Association dance, Hotel Atlantic.

ENGAGEMENTS.

An engagement of much interest just announced is that of Miss Elizabeth Baker Livezey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Livezey, of Newport News, Va., to Lieutenant Anderson Dana Hodgdon, son of Doctor and Mrs. Alexander L. Hodgdon, of Baltimore and Southern Maryland. Lieutenant Hodgdon is now in active service, being a member of the Maryland Naval Militia. He was graduated from Charlotte Hall Military Academy, Washington and Lee University and the University of Maryland and was practicing law in Baltimore until leaving with the Naval Militia in the spring.

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WEDDINGS.

Miss Margaret G. Kelly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Kelly, of Sparrows Point, a nurse at the Maryland General Hospital, who recently joined the unit from that hospital which will go to France, was married recently at the Cathedral to John J. Mulvihill, Jr., of St. Louis, Mo., who is in Baltimore representing a firm from his home city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Eugene J. Connelly, of the Cathedral.

Realizing that Miss Kelly was soon to leave for France and desirous of showing his patriotism for the United States, Mulvihill joined Battery C, Maryland Field Artillery. Mrs. Mulvihill likely will go to France within a short time.

Unexpectedly ordered to Anniston, Ala., with Brig.-Gen. Charles D. Gaither, Capt. William J. Coleman, assistant surgeon with the Fourth Regiment, was married August 16 to Miss Laura S. Chapline. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William D. Gould, former chaplain of the regiment and rector of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church. Major Robert P. Bay, chief surgeon of the First Brigade, Maryland National Guard, before it was mustered into the Federal service, and Mrs. Bay were the only witnesses. The marriage took place at the rectory, 1420 West Lanvale street. Captain Coleman is superintendent of the University of Maryland Hospital. His marriage to Miss Chapline was to have taken place late in September, but he received orders to accompany General Gaither to Anniston, and arranged with the Rev. Mr. Gould to perform the ceremony at once.

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Captain Coleman has been a member of the medical department of the Maryland National Guard for a number of years. He was with the Fourth Regiment on the Mexican border last summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Asa D. Mewshaw, of Walbrook, announce the marriage of their daughter, Mamye W., to Lieut. Albert Z. Aldridge, Dental Corps, Maryland National Guard, on Saturday, August 4, at Baltimore.

Miss Anne Carter, of Denton, Caroline county, was married recently in the First Methodist Episcopal Church to Lieut. James Huntly Sinclair by Dr. George Clark Peck, pastor of the church. The bride was given in marriage by State's Attorney Frederick R. Owens, of Caroline county. The couple had planned a wedding later in the fall, but orders from the War Department assigning Lieutenant Sinclair to active service

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caused a change of plans. Lieutenant Sinclair was instructor in psychology at Syracuse University before entering the army, and a former student at St. John's and the University of Virginia. He was graduated from Oxford University, England, holding one of the Rhodes scholarships from Maryland, and is a doctor of pharmacy of the Syracuse University.

Doctor and Mrs. William C. Bode, whose marriage took place on June 30, are spending some time at Cape Ann, Mass.

DEATHS.

Philemon H. Tuck, lawyer and clubman, and member of one of the oldest families in Southern Maryland, died at 9 o'clock August 5, at Buena Vista, Calvert county, where he had been visiting for several months. He was about 63 years old.

Mr. Tuck had not practiced law or been active in business since he suffered a paralytic stroke about 18 months ago.

He was the son of the late Judge William Hallam Tuck, of the Maryland Court of Appeals. His home, for many years, was in Annapolis, where he attended St. John's College. He studied law at the University of Maryland, and engaged in practice in Baltimore, with offices in the Calvert Building.

For many years Mr. Tuck was president of the Alumni Association of St. John's College, and a member of the board of trustees.

Dr. Charles E. Scholl, of Logansport, Ind., died on June 17, 1917, as the result of injuries sustained in assault by a man nearly one-half his age. As far as is known the attack was as unjustified as it was vicious. In a dispute over a drain, Dr. Scholl, 75 years of age and infirm, was knocked down and, his head striking on a concrete pavement, he was rendered unconscious and died three weeks later.

He graduated from the University of Maryland in 1873 and was the president of the class when he graduated. He was highly esteemed by his classmates and fellow-students as an earnest, industrious, and intelligent man.

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His death removes still another from the roll of the class of 1873, which now contains but 15 living members out of the 46 who received their diplomas at the hand of the Hon. Severn Teackle Wallis, in March, 1873. Amongst these were J. Edwin Michael, Thomas A. Ashby, and Randolph Winslow, who became professors in their Alma Mater, and George H. Rohe, who was a professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, besides J. W. Humrichouse, president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland in 1915; Charles E. Sadtler, president of the Baltimore City Society in 1915, and many others who became prominent physicians in their respective communities.

Howard Robertson Stratton, M. D., Victory, N. Y.; Baltimore Medical College, 1908; aged 40; died in Cato, N. Y., June 2, from the effects of poison accidentally self-administered.

Joseph Francis Tearney, M.D., Baltimore; University of Maryland, Baltimore, 1879; aged 62; a Fellow of the American Medical Association; medical examiner for the Baltimore and Ohio system since 1884 and chief medical examiner since 1912; died at home June 25.

Alexander McKee, M. D., Glens Falls, N. Y.; Maryland Medical College Baltimore, 1899; aged 43; a member of the Medical Society of the State of New York; milk and food inspector for Glens Falls; died at the home of his sister in Hudson Falls, N. Y., June 11.

John Byron Robinson, M.D., Brooklyn, Md.; University of Maryland, Baltimore, 1862; aged 81; for nearly half a century a practitioner of Anne Arundel county; died June 2 in Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.

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HEALTH AND WELFARE OF THE RAILROAD EMPLOYE.

Address Delivered by Dr. E. M. Parlett, *Before Baltimore and Ohio Surgeons' Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, on June* 20, 1917.

In order that the term "Welfare," as applied to specific activities promoted by the management of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, may not be misinterpreted (as has been, on rare occasions, the case), to convey the impression that it represents the outgrowth of a sentimental whim, let me make it clear that its relation to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and its 65,000 employes, is in big letters the word "HEALTH." The prosperity and spirit of concord that goes with health is a natural corollary, as is indeed the harmony of relations between the management and its employes. It is founded upon sane economic principles, thriving and developing upon measured health promoting, disease preventing, law respecting, and labor stabilizing concepts of large modern business vision and policies. Further, it is in no wise to be construed as a charity (the average employe is distrustful of the employer bearing gifts), even though fundamentally humanitarian in its purpose and conception. It is, in fact, a standard which serves a reciprocal, an ideal and satisfying cooperative function. Through the medium of such instrumentalities as come within the scope and sphere of its activities are bound together in closer harmony and unison those protective principles of business activity (and the parties thereto as well) as may be of equal profit and interest to both capital and labor. Such fundamental principles and purposes may briefly and in broad terms be summarized as follows:

First: The care of the health of the wage-earner; which embraces a physical examination on entrance and periodic physical examinations thereafter; health promoting and disease preventing measures, including sanitary surveys of communities where employes live along the line traversed by the railroad; examination of drinking water supplies; the sanitary standardizing of the employes' place of work; supervision of recreation and of resthouses, and, indirectly, by educational processes, the personal hygiene of the employe and his home environment. All such sanitary standards obviously embrace such matters as ventilation, screening, lighting, illumination (toilet, wash-room and locker-room facilities) (dust, gases and fumes), drainage, sewage disposal, physical exposure; the elimination of the common drinking cup, towel, comb, etc. (fly, mosquito and vermin extermination); (housing, food and clothing); anti-spitting campaign among employes as well as the traveling public, pollution of track, water sheds and navigable streams, chemical, septic tank and other types of toilet experimentation, and other similar and associated matters for the prevention of disease and the promotion of mental and physical vigor.

Second: The increased efficiency, contentment and loyalty of the employe, promoted by an active and a material interest in his health, welfare and prosperity, and a closer and more intimate association and fellowship with his fellow employes and his superior officers, engendered by athletic and recreational activities, and by committee meetings, veterans' organization, etc.

Third: Active cooperation with State, Municipal and Federal health boards and compliance with Municipal, State and Federal health laws.

Fourth: Compensation for disability, old age pensions, savings and loan features.

There is on every side ample evidence clearly indicating that one of the most astounding developments in recent years among industrial and railroad corporations has been the broad social vision and the rapid growth and intelligent application of Health and Welfare (as well as Safety) principles to plant and railroad operation, to the substantial advantage of capital and labor from the standpoints of profit, efficiency, decreasing labor turnover, sickness and accident prevention, and the increasing coordination and co-operation between employer and employe.

Large corporations, such as Sears-Roebuck, the National Cash Register Company, Heinz, Wanamaker, Metropolitan Life, Ford, Dodge, and other motor companies, United States Steel, Tennessee Iron and Coal, and many other industries are spending large sums in Health, Safety and Welfare promotion to their material advantage and organization betterment.

The foreman or other supervising officer is the pivot upon which, to the greatest extent, either failure or success of such measures balance. When foremen are "misfits" or "non-conductors" (as Dean Marcus so forcibly points out) of the sentiment and policies of the management, and do not act in proper concord and understanding with the Company's spirit for the Welfare, Health and Safety of the men, they, more than any one factor, operate as discouraging and damaging obstacles to the successful operation of the purpose for which such activities are intended. It is, therefore, essential that foremen and other supervising officers who are "non-conductors" should be properly connected up and made active and vibrant as conductors of the management's true policies.

In all Welfare activities employes should be invited to take an active co-operative part; participating in athletic contests, serving on sanitation and athletic committees, paying small yearly membership dues in athletic organizations and making suggestions for the correction and betterment of conditions, and should be otherwise stimulated and invited to use their creative instincts and practical ideas along health, safety and general welfare lines. This has been our practice. Thus the employe, in taking an active part, has no ground nor impulse for resentment, nor can he well refuse to co-operate, as he might otherwise do if such activities were to the employe entirely gratuitous and non-co-operative.

In outlining the principles and purposes of Welfare it should be made clear that employes are to understand that there is no class or labor distinction in health, hygiene, safety and welfare promotion, and from the standpoint of economic usefulness a clean, healthy body and a sanitary place of work and wholesome home environment, are as important as an asset to the artisan himself as they are to the profit of the management and of the stockholders; and for the employe to learn how to conserve health is of even greater importance to him than to learn how to conserve wealth.

During the last decade or two the development of big, new industries, and the expansive growth of old ones, have necessitated concentration into larger industrial units than the world has heretofore known. The individual employer of a few men, and the small workshop and factory of the past, are rapidly being replaced by large groups of employes under one management, with increased capital and the consequent development of newer and bigger problems which affect labor and communities of industrial and railroad centers from joint economic and health standpoints.

Not only has an increased development in hygiene, sanitation and welfare, and the improvement of working conditions, been brought about by the rapid enlargement of industrial units, and the sagacity of wise managements in realizing its influence upon output and labor contentment, but by recent developments in the science of bacteriology, sanitation and public health, which, incidentally, have not only revolutionized the ideas and conditions of society generally, but of the medical profession quite as much, which has at last overcome its time-honored tradition of silence in such matters, and is joining most encouragingly in Public Health Crusades.

Aside from the preventable disability phase, welfare activities as a distinct department of industries, and the necessity or reason for them may be said to be past the experimental stage.

Bonus plans, profit sharing policies, beneficial and relief organizations, emoluments for meritorious acts, safety and labor saving devices, etc., have and are still bringing good results to the

various industrial and railroad corporations that have applied them in order to awaken a keener sense of interest in health, safety, proficiency, thrift, protection and loyalty in the employe. The almost universal tendency is growing stronger yearly to take a greater interest in the employe's welfare, to take him more thoroughly into the confidence of the firm or corporation, its policies and ambitions, and is bringing its own reward to a greater degree as time passes. The success of the various schemes obviously depends upon the nature of the industry, the character of work performed by the units of labor and the concentration of the forces.

To aid in solving the personal financial problems of the employe, the Relief Department of the Baltimore and Ohio serves so admirably the purpose and is so firmly entrenched in the hearts of countless numbers of such employes to whom thrift has beckoned on the one hand and adversity bruised on the other, that a volume would scarce tell the tale so as to do full justice to it. To relieve stricken employes of mental stress incident to financial loss, incurred through physical disability, either through sickness or accident, and through old age; to protect the family in case of the death of an employe; to encourage thrift through its Savings Feature, which guarantees 4% and has for the last 24 years paid 5% (and has paid as high as 6%) on deposits; to stimulate employes to acquire property through loans, which are repaid by easy monthly installments (at simple interest), are its most desirable and distinctive functions and accomplishments.

A pioneer institution among railroads, is the Relief Department, now in existence nearly forty years, which though conducted solely for the welfare of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad employes, is not an institution of charity, but like the larger and broader general scheme of Welfare is co-operative in function. Were it not operated substantially upon sound economic principles, however, with the inadequate contributions which it receives from its members, the yearly deficit of approximately less than $100,000 as at present experienced, would run far in excess of that. The Company makes good this annual deficit.

The amount on deposit in the Relief Department on December 31, 1916, was $9,600,000 plus; the total number of depositors 9,428; the amount now loaned to employe borrowers is $5,600,000, and the total number of borrowers 5,791.

The total Savings Deposits since 1883 amount to $21,500,000.

The total amount loaned to employes since 1883 is $18,000,000.

As to matters of general sanitation, the obligation to refrain from sanitary and other abuses, etc., is upon the shoulders of the employe. One of the essential means to this end has developed through the appointment of shop sanitary and first-aid committees on the Baltimore and Ohio. A percentage rating of shop sanitation yields a splendid influence for gaining the active support, interest and help of the employe for bettering working conditions, improving toilet, workroom and locker facilities and general housekeeping cleanliness.

To shop sanitary committees having jurisdiction over such matters is furnished a distinctive button, as a badge of identification and authority, for the purpose of stimulating a spirit of moral courage to correct and educate those guilty of committing abuses to property and to the detriment of the comfort, convenience and health of fellow employes. (Facsimile of button.) On each safety committee are men appointed from the various departments of service to report in conjunction with safety items, all matters pertaining to insanitary conditions of property and equipment.

The operations of the Police Department are of high service in the sanitary field. All such operatives make regular sanitary inspection and reports through the head of the police department to the proper responsible officials for correction.

Emergency hospital rooms, with tiled floors, enameled walls and ceilings, ribbed glass windows, and first aid equipment, tables and accessories, covered wheel stretchers for the quick and comfortable transportation of disabled employes, are facilities in course of construction and equipment at large shops over the system. The members of the shop sanitary committees (all carefully selected men) are given instructions and practice in first aid treatment by the medical examining corps.

The approved method in first aid treatment is to

bring the emergency hospital to the patient rather than lose precious moments (in emergency cases of serious nature) by taking the patient to some hospital at a distance before rendering simple but adequate first aid, for amelioration of pain and to limit the chance of wound contamination.

The need of adequate rest, companionship, social recreation, the soothing and refining influences of music and good literature, of shower baths, of clean, comfortable beds, in well ventilated and screened rooms, is afforded by numerous Y. M. C. A. and rest house buildings at layover points along the line of road, for the utilization and benefit of members of train crews while away from home. For men in hazardous occupations, where the human equation plays so important a role, physical fitness is of paramount importance for the careful operation of trains. A clear eye and brain, quick and sane judgment, physical poise, steady nerves, painstaking carefulness and calm decision are operating essentials, and without ample and uninterrupted rest, wholesome food, bathing facilities and recreation, the human machine is apt to falter.

Such institutions, when well conducted and properly appreciated, have an invaluable intrinsic worth, and are incomparable as first aids to railroad transportation efficiency. Systematic inspection of Y. M. C. A., rest house and restaurant buildings and of dining cars, and periodic examination of foods and beverages served employes and patrons; physical examination of cooks and waiters, to guard against the transmission of communicable diseases by "carriers," or initial cases, is thus provided for.

In the general dissemination of "company spirit," general technical knowledge, human interest items, and loyalty, the Employes Magazine is a powerful factor. Everything that transpires on the railroad from New York to St. Louis and Chicago from month to month among employes and officials is there collected for the employes' information and perusal. Now and then he reads in it a brief article on health or hygiene, or on some specific disease, or a lesson in first aid.

As an instrument of welfare, the Magazine is a vital and happy means of cementing a closer relationship among employes and officials and awakening a keener interest in railroading and railroad problems and accomplishments.

Employes' periodic meetings, where short talks on operation, safety, sanitation, loyalty, health, efficiency, etc., are featured, divisional picnics, social, dramatic and glee clubs, orchestras and band organizations, are additional features enjoyed and participated in by employe and official alike, in the interest of the common social welfare.

In the promotion of health, fellowship and fraternalism (the fraternalism that corresponds in spirit and sincerity to the affection one has for one's Alma Mater), the keen rivalry (free of rancor) afforded by athletic contests such as baseball, play an essential and pleasing role on the Baltimore and Ohio. The athletic sports, which put into play the exercise of almost every faculty and power of the brain, the eye and muscular structure, for quick decision, focus and range of vision, and physical stamina, are no longer frowned upon by those in authority as frivolous pastimes; properly supervised and regulated they combine an essential element of business policy. Teamwork is essential to success, whether it be at work or at play, and in its promotion and furtherance a close intimacy and fellowship develops between the employe and the official. Some officials are as keen to play at the properly scheduled time and place as the lowliest subordinate.

Viewing the matter of health purely from a standpoint of safety, it is abundantly acknowledged that the factors of safety are in a definite measure dependent upon the preservation of health. The slow encroachment of disease oftimes is directly responsible for actions and inertia displayed by an otherwise careful and efficient employe. Too often do we see the causative factor in accidents variously termed "carelessness," "awkwardness," "indifference," etc.

Agility, painstaking care, concentration, carefulness, and thoughtfulness, other conditions being equal, primarily call upon normal physical and mental fitness for their constant fulfillment. That there is an increasing loss of vitality and life through disease, organic and degenerative, especially among American wage earners, is thoroughly established. Much of this is preventable. Periodic physical examinations, lectures on health topics, outlining fundamentals of personal hygiene, home and workshop sanitation, proper

foods, clothing, the avoidance of vice diseases, and degenerative diseases from excesses in the use of alcohol, tobacco, etc., do much to curtail the frightful list of casualties, prevent accidents indirectly traceable thereto, and improves the general morale of the employe. This plan is being followed on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Professor Irving Fisher's report on national vitality affirms that there are constantly three million sick persons in the United States, of whom approximately one million are in the working period of life, 75% of whom are wage-earners with an average income of $700 a year. The yearly loss because of sickness in the United States is therefore computed in round numbers at over $500,000,000; to this amount Fisher adds another $500,000,000 as the expense of drugs, medical attention, nursing, special foods, etc., bringing the total cost of sickness disability up to one billion dollars annually, one-half of which, conservatively, is preventable. (This ignores the cost to the employer of the lost valuable and expert services of disabled employes, and the cost of educating raw substitutes to replace disabled wage-earners, as it does also the cost occasioned by spoiled product, which is the frequent result of unskilled workmanship and of accidents very prone to occur to the awkward, raw, green substitute employe.)

The preventable loss from death Fisher estimates at one billion dollars annually, which, added to the estimated preventable loss from illness ($1,000,000,000), brings the total loss for disability and death to two billion dollars in the United States alone.

Tuberculosis, malaria, typhoid, small pox, pneumonia and other communicable diseases are preventable, while Bright's disease, heart, arterial, kidney (the cardio-vascular-renal diseases) and other degenerative diseases are deferable until later periods in life, if not altogether preventable.

While there has been a slight but constant reduction in the death rate from sickness generally since 1870 (Metropolitan Life), due to such factors of gradual improvement in the water and milk supply, enlightened Health Administration, a broader and more specific knowledge of sanitary and quarantine laws, the recognition of infectious, contagious and degenerative diseases, and improved methods for their control; nevertheless, our knowledge and control of occupational diseases and the development of housing, workshop and other sanitary standards, is still in a formative stage of development and practice, yet the public is gradually but definitely taking heed to the efforts of the medical profession to enlighten it.

Through the Welfare and Safety Bureaus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company the reduction in sick and accident hazard is an added advantage both to the insured and to the carrier, which is the Relief Department. This combination in the conservation of life and limb and the financial losses incident thereto, is a great co-operative movement. Whatever is for the benefit of the employe is obviously for the benefit of the employer from health and safety standpoints; every arm or leg saved or bodily injury or disease prevented is beyond mere financial estimate valuable to both employer and employe.

Unfortunately, the most proficient and valuable workman (valuable to his family, himself, the community at large and the company for which he works in equal degree) is the man who, in the prime of life (middle age from 40 to 50), is of the class among whom the greatest toll of death and disability from degenerative diseases exists. The death rate among this class from these diseases has increased 40% during the last 23 years in the United States (Fisher). But it is not to be forgotten that the foundation of these diseases is often laid in early adult life, and it is upon both classes that great effort in matters of health education, with stereopticon and motion picture demonstrations, is being made over the entire system of the Baltimore and Ohio, to prevent disease, to safeguard health and vitality and to defer old age (so-called) and death.

Health surveys are being conducted by the Baltimore and Ohio in communities through which its lines traverse. No organization can, nor should be more interested in determining the exact health conditions in communities where its employes live and where industrial shippers may desire to locate plants, from a strictly utilitarian standpoint, than the railroads.

It is of the highest importance to the Company to know whether health administration in the

communities in which it carries on its business is possessed of the functions, interests and elements which insure protection against disease and the possibility of prolonged life to its employes. Assisting and co-operating with state, city and Federal health officers is a service which is at once appreciated by them and productive of the best returns in good will and improved health conditions in those communities.

The water supply, sewage and garbage disposal, milk inspection, fly and mosquito extermination, overcrowding in the home and like subjects in every community are matters of vital concern to the individual and public, from a health standpoint. No matter to what high degree of sanitary standardization an industry or railroad may maintain its properties, if the home environment and community sanitary standards are objectionable from a disease-breeding standpoint, that industry or railroad, in consequence, becomes seriously handicapped in advancing the health interests of its employes.

Health boards generally welcome public interest and support in such matters.

We cannot hope to curtail such diseases as tuberculosis, small-pox, malaria, typhoid, meningitis, typhus, pneumonia, intestinal diseases and other communicable diseases among our employes in the communities along the lines of the Baltimore and Ohio unless all such communities, and our own shops, properties and equipment, are alike maintained to a high standard of sanitation. To this we must add knowledge and practice of personal hygiene on the part of our employes and the public in the observance of fundamental health laws.

Camp sanitation is a matter now receiving grave attention because of the spread of typhus from the Mexican border, where it is epidemic.

Welfare means something more than a bonus or premium for service rendered, or the maintenance of sanitary working conditions, beneficial and recreative features which railroads and other corporations may promote for their employes. It is, in addition, something which is almost intangible, and which is necessitated neither by legal requirements nor by the nature of the business itself. It is civilization marching onward with industry keeping pace and modern progress advancing toward a sane and practical business ideal. No employe can be as thoroughly efficient, as acceptable, as dependable, as safe, as loyal, nor fill his full sphere of development in life's workshop and playground if he is not the possessor of good health and is doing the work to which he is physically and mentally adapted, and has, in addition, a reasonably sanitary place in which to work and live, and observes the fundamental laws of hygiene. Health and sanitary environment form the foundation upon which reposes the contentment and efficiency of the employe and the growth and success of the railroad or other industry. The reverse today is disaster, economic and otherwise, for employe and employer. Such disaster is not likely to overcome the Baltimore and Ohio, enjoying as it does a profound humanitarian conception of labor problems and a deep appreciation of the delicate and complex human machinery of the employe, and at the same time enjoying a keen sensibility for progress, expansion, concord and prosperity.

DRUG ADDICTION—A NATIONAL MENACE—A STATE PROBLEM.

By Lawrence W. Goldheim,
of the Baltimore Bar.

(*Continued*)

A term in a penal institution should be the penalty for breaking the parole, and a severe penalty should be laid upon those who supply drugs to a person who has been treated for the habit under this act, and the penalty should be even more severe if the offender be one charged with the enforcement of this act.

Now then, when the addicts have been duly registered and the dispensaries are provided and provision for hospital treatment has been made, then stop the physicians from prescribing for addicts. This must not be taken to mean that physicians are not to prescribe narcotic drugs at all, but simply not to addicts. In their ordinary practice they should be permitted to prescribe as usual.

There are manifest advantages in State administering of drugs to its addicts until they have received the hospital or other treatment provided

by the State. We eliminate at one stroke the "drug physician" and the "drug peddler." The physician, even though he would run the risk of prescribing illegally, would not be liable to get the business, for the addict is not going to pay him for his prescription and, in addition, the drug store price of the drug, when he can get the same thing at the dispensary without prescription and at a much lower cost. The drug peddler, too, will have lost his trade. The very reason for his existence will have disappeared. Under the present law the peddler takes the risk of a prison sentence, because of the enormous profits. Morphine that wholesales for ten dollars an ounce, he retails for at least fifty. The peddler could not meet the dispensary price and certainly would not take the risk for the small profit he could make.

There is another distinct advantage. Narcotic drugs are exported from this country into Canada and Mexico. Then they are smuggled back. A few weeks ago two men were caught after having smuggled $500,000 of narcotic drugs into this country from Canada. Smuggling is an important source of the underworld supply of drugs. The State that dispenses its own drugs will be very little troubled with drugs being smuggled in, for if the peddler cannot sell the stuff there is very little reason for smuggling it in.

The so-called "home cure" should be banned. No hospital, sanitorium or other institution should be allowed to treat cases of drug addiction, except with the authority of the health department and under its supervision and control.

It is the duty of the State to cure its addicts. Drugs and crime are too clearly related to admit of any doubt, therefore for the State to cure its criminal addict is merely an investment—a measure by which society may protect itself against crime. In this connection, there are at least three classes of criminal cases which should be remedied: First—At present when an addict is to be tried for crime, he is allowed to suffer the pangs of deprivation until the day of trial, and he goes before the judge a nervous and physical wreck. This is both inhumane and cruel. Such a man should be accorded the privilege of taking medical treatment for the drug habit before his trial and the necessary drugs supplied until that treatment can be administered. Second—If the prisoner does not avail himself of the privilege and is subsequently convicted and sentenced to a term in prison, he should first, before beginning to serve his sentence, be obliged to undergo medical treatment for his drug habit. Third—All addict prisoners in our penal institutions at the time this law would become effective should also receive such medical treatment. In the treatment of cases of drug addiction medical authorities agree that the after-cure is as important as the cure—perhaps more important. It is scarcely necessary to point out that the term a prisoner serves after he has been treated for his habit is as effective an after-cure as can be devised. A necessary corollary to this plan is a provision making the introduction of narcotic drugs into our penal institutions a felony.

In non-criminal cases the duty of the State is not so apparent. If we consider carefully, however, we find that drug addiction bears close analogy to such scourges as scarlet fever, smallpox, infantile paralysis and other diseases which the State loses no time to stamp out. If the drug evil were to remain unchecked it would spread quite as rapidly as any of these. The drug habit has come to be regarded as a disease by those States most active in legislating against the evil. (If you question that the drug habit is a loathsome disease, read again the testimony of the physician quoted on the first pages of this paper.) Every addict is a potential criminal and when he cannot obtain his drug he will become an actual criminal, if necessary, to get it. The State should handle the entire problem, but those addicts who are able to pay for their cure should be made to do so.

The plan embracing the registration of addicts, the State dispensing of drugs, the prohibition of physicians from prescribing for drug addicts and the cure of addicts by the State is the logical solution of the problem. It is true that such a plan is a step in advance of the other States, but the result of its adoption can be foreseen with definite clearness. We first confine the habit to its present limits, then we set about to cure those who constitute the present circle.

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F. Fred Marshall, '16.....Pharmacy

OCTOBER, 1917.

THE EMERSON

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MEDICAL—GRADUATE.

Lieutenant Leon Kendall Fargo, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and a former resident physician of Mercy Hospital, who sailed for France, via England, on August 28, has cabled home his safe arrival in England.

Captain Alan G. Murray, who graduated from the University of Maryland in 1897, is stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.

The following graduates of the University of Maryland, have been ordered to report for duty:

To Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Maryland, for duty, Lieut. P. F. Sappington, Belair; to Camp Kelly, South San Antonio, for duty with the 31st Aero Squadron, Lieut. Fred P. Weltner, Baltimore; to Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Lieut. P. R. Brown; to Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Alabama, Lieut. Eugene H. Hayward, Baltimore; to Fort Benjamin Harrison, for instruction, Lieut. Thomas B. Johnson, Frederick; to Fort Oglethorpe, for a course of instruction, Lieuts. Charles L. Joslin, Baltimore; Frank Wilson, Cumberland; Edward C. J. Miller, Kitzmiller; to Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Maryland, to duty at base hospital, Lieuts. E. F. Gott, A. Shelly, H. N. Sisco, Baltimore; Winter R. Frantz, Cumberland; Thomas J. Coonan, Westminster.

Dr. John S. Fulton, who ranks as captain in the Medical Reserve Corps, and is secretary of the Maryland State Board of Health, has been named on a board appointed by Major William C. Gorgas, to prepare a medical and surgical history of American participation in the European war.

The recently organized Eastern Shore Medical Society has elected Dr. J. McFadden Dick, Salisbury, president, and Dr. Eldridge E. Wolff, Cambridge, secretary-treasurer.

Dr. Cary B. Gamble has been appointed on the medical staff at Camp Meade, with the rank of major. Dr. Gamble will be stationed at the camp permanently, and his special duty will be to specialize in the treatment of diseases of the heart and blood vessels.

Major Gamble will be assisted by a staff of physicians and some enlisted men.

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DEATHS.

Hubbard L. Gillette, M.D., Washington, D. C.; Baltimore Medical College, 1889; aged 68; a member of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia; died at his home, May 12, from uremia.

Thomas Edward Callahan, M.D., Saguache, Colo.; Maryland Medical College, Baltimore, 1904; aged 43; a member of the Colorado State Medical Society; was shot and instantly killed in a fight in a saloon at Ortiz, N. M., August 11.

James Edward Smith, M.D., Shenandoah, Pa.; Maryland Medical College, Baltimore, 1907; aged 35; died at his home, August 22.

Major Charles Clarence Billingslea, M. C., U. S. Army; University of Maryland, Baltimore, 1900; aged 39; a Fellow of the American Medical Association, who entered the Medical Corps, June 2, 1902, was made captain five years later, and was promoted to major in May, 1915; in charge of the sanitation work at Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Md.; was found dead in his tent at the cantonment camp, August 16, from the effects of an accidental gunshot wound of the head.

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THE PRESENT CRISIS.

By James Russell Lowell.

Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of Truth with Falsehood, for the good or evil side;
Some great cause, God's new Messiah offering each the bloom or blight,
Parts the goats upon the left hand, and the sheep upon the right,
And the choice goes by forever 'twixt that darkness and that light.

Then to side with Truth is noble when we share her wretched crust,
Ere her cause bring fame and profit, and 'tis prosperous to be just;
Then it is the brave man chooses, while the coward stands aside,
Doubting in his abject spirit, till his Lord is crucified.
And the multitude make virtue of the faith they had denied.

'Tis as easy to be heroes as to sit the idle slaves
Of a legendary virtue carved upon our father's graves.
Worshippers of light ancestral make the present light a crime:—
Was the Mayflower launched by cowards, steered by men behind their time?
Turn those tracks toward Past or Future, that make Plymouth Rock sublime?

New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward, who would keep abreast of Truth;
Lo, before us gleam her camp-fires! we ourselves must Pilgrims be.
Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly through the desperate winter sea,
Nor attempt the Future's portal with the Past's blood-rusted key.

FORD'S BALTIMORE'S FAVORITE PLAYHOUSE

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Oct. 22=="YOU'RE IN LOVE"

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Oct. 29=="CHEATING CHEATERS"

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HOSPITALS SHELLED.

Nearly All of Staff Were Killed or Wounded on August 16, Says Dr. Sappington.

WAS WOUNDED IN HEAD.

(*From Baltimore Sun.*)

Friends and relatives of Dr William F. Sappington, formerly of Hancock, Md., have received letters from him which were written in the foremost front-line trenches of the British Army in Flanders, immediately after the advance in that section of the line in August. Few letters which discuss the war so frankly have been permitted to pass the censor. The Doctor tells that medical officers and nurses have been killed at the Casualty Clearing Stations by bombs from German planes. He says that nearly all the working staff at his station were killed or wounded on August 16. He received a head wound which would have been fatal if he had not been wearing his steel helmet, but continued to work for 12 hours after he had been struck.

The Doctor, who is a son of the late Dr. John R. Sappington, of Darlington, Harford County, a member of a family which has included a long list of physicians, and a graduate of the University of Maryland, went to France on about 12 hours' notice early in May. Without saying much about it to Mrs. Sappington or to his friends in Hancock, he had applied for commission in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps some time before that.

He was notified that he had been made a lieutenant, but did not receive his commission. One day he went to Washington to see what had become of it. He learned that through an error the commission had not been sent him, but that in spite of this he was scheduled to sail for England the next morning. He rushed back home, packed and caught his boat. He was among the first American physicians to reach the front line. Mrs. Sappington was formerly Miss Florence Robertson, of this city. They have no children. Dr. Sappington is in his late thirties and is described as a splendid specimen of physical manhood.

Under date of August 31 the Doctor writes:

"Your most welcome letter received today and you see how glad I was to get it by the prompt way I am answering it. I am sorry you are not going to get over for a while. It is great work and a hell of a war. The wounds are simply horrible. I dressed one man on the 16th who had 16 holes in him. Our work with the ambulance is dressing the wounds. First we get the cases from the regimental medical officers, or maybe they have not been by a regimental medical officer at all, but just picked up by the stretcher bearers and brought to the forward advanced dressing post.

"We splint all fractures and nearly all have them, stop any hemmorrhage, redress them and send them to the Advanced Dressing Station, or, if very serious, at once to the Casualty Clearing Station, where the foreign body is removed if necessary. All head cases are operated on, also all abdominals. The last two are kept for about 10 days, the balance, with the severe walking wounded, are put on the hospital train and sent to the base, where they may be operated on. When fit they are sent to England, except the cases that will be out in 14 days.

"These, if not fit for duty when out, are sent

to the convalescent camp near the base. The farthest the nurses get up to the front is the C. C. S., and the German planes have been bombing these around here in the last few weeks. There have been a number of M. O.'s and nurses killed and wounded. They (the Germans) claim we put a 15-inch shell in a hospital at Roulers.

"We are recuperating from the 16th; I had a very warm place. Nearly all of the working staff was killed or wounded. I got bruised up by a piece of shell, only enough to get into the casualty list and not enough to go down the line with. Worked on for 12 hours after that when I received orders to evacuate the place. They even killed the cases on the stretchers. I had some wonderful escapes. I hope to get leave next month. Will go to Paris, also to Boulogne. We are very shy on cigarettes and reading material. Any old magazines will be acceptable."

Dr. Sappington wrote on August 9: "We had a big push here in Flanders last week. Sixty-two hundred and fifty prisoners were captured by our army corps. We gained about four miles of ground beyond the Ypres Canal. We would have continued our push but big rains came on and the mud became worse than it was on the Somme last fall. We could not move our guns forward. This corps suffered only about 2,000 casualties (killed and wounded), although we expected there would be about 10,000. We had previous to the push a bombardment of eight days.

"Just before the infantry advanced our guns sent over about 100,000 gas shells and the men advanced behind our barrage. We met with very little resistance until we reached the fourth line trenches, as most of the men were killed in the three preceding trenches by gas. We did not have a man killed by a machine gun or rifle bullet, but our casualties came from the boche shrapnel. I am sending you a piece of 3-inch shell that landed just back of my tent while I was reading your letter.

"We all would have been killed probably had not the ground been very soft from recent rains. The shell went about eight feet into the ground before it exploded. The hole which it made was 10 feet in diameter and eight feet in depth. This is rather a smaller hole than those made by other shells that have been thrown into our camp. We have had two hundred horses and four of five men killed here in the last 10 days—some by shells and others by bombs from airplanes which come sailing over our camp on moonlight nights."

In one of his letters Dr. Sappington tells that German prisoners were used as stretcher bearers once on his section of the front.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

October 1, 1917.

To the Board of Regents and the Library Committee of the University of Maryland.

Gentlemen: I beg to submit herewith some account of the work done in the Library of the University of Maryland for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1917.

The year 1916-17 was one of steady progress in every branch of our library administration. We had a large number of accessions in both the medical and the law schools, the routine work was uninterrupted, the appearance of the Library improved, the reference work (for all the departments), the mail, general business, the circulation of books, and the attendance all increased appreciably. While the attendance in the Medical Department was slightly lower than the year previous, the students coming in from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, who had not formerly used this Library, augmented the number considerably. In the Law Department the attendance was consistently large and that of the Departments of Dentistry and of Pharmacy increased 100 per cent. We have been able to maintain our daily minimum average of one hundred and twenty-five students (all Departments).

In March, 1917, the Medical Department appropriated fifty dollars ($50.00) for subscriptions to various scientific journals as follows:

Chemical Abstracts	$5.00
Journal of Bacteriology	5.00
Journal of Immunology	5.00
Journal of Biological Chemistry	9.00
American Journal of Physiology	15.00

Journal of Experimental Medicine	5.00
Bulletin of the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine	2.00
Biochemical Bulletin	2.75
Total	$48.75

We wrote several times to the subscription department of the two last-named journals, but they did not reply nor send their publications. Two dollars ($2.00) was paid for the Index to Volumes 1-25 Journal of Biological Chemistry, leaving a balance of four dollars ($4.00) to the credit of the appropriation.

In May, 1917, we joined the Medical Library Exchange by the payment of the eyarly subscription of ten dollars ($10.00), and we have already derived much benefit from it in completing our files of medical journals. The "Exchange" has also supplied wanted editions and volumes. The Library of Congress through its "Exchange" donated eighty-three (83) volumes of Medical Journals which we had been unable to get from other sources. We assisted several libraries in their work of completion by drawing on our stock of duplicates for their wants.

The annual appropriation of one hundred dollars ($100.00) from the Medical Department, together with sixteen dollars and thirty-six cents ($16.36) derived flrom the sale of scrap paper, was expended in the binding of seventy-four (74) medical journals, the subscriptions to the Index Medicus, and to the Medical Library Exchange.

Our file of ninety (90) current medical journals, with the exception of those whose subscriptions we have quoted, is a complimentary one, from editors, publishers and the "Exchange" of the Maryland Medical Journal. We received one hundred (100) journals by gift, completed twenty-six (26) broken sets, and added sixty-two (62) from our current files.

Accessions (Medical Department)—		
Books	160	
Journals	188	
Total	348	Volumes

List of Donors.

Professors: J. M. H. Rowland, R. Winslow, John M. Hundley, John C. Hemmeter, William Simon, J. Holmes Smith, D. Base, D. M. C. Culbreth, John Ruhräh, T. O. Heatwole.

Doctors: J. W. Holland, William J. Robinson, William J. Mayo, Albert C. Wood.

Mesdames: Randolph Winslow, Nathan Winslow.

Miss Annie E. Cheney.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; Lea & Febiger; Doubleday, Page & Co.; Leon van der Essen; W. E. D. Stokes; Rockefeller Institute; Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Library of Congress; Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C.; Medical and Chirurgical Faculty Library; Johns Hopkins Hospital Library; Maryland Medical Journal.

The official catalogue is being revised, using Library of Congress printed cards for this purpose.

The Law Department had two hundred and eight (208) accessions: seventy-three (73) books were rebound, costing seventy-three dollars and fifty cents ($73.50) and subscriptions paid to the *International Journal of Ethics, American Law Review, Case and Comment, Harvard Law Review.*

The assistant librarians, Messrs. George O. Blome (Law, '14) and W. Lester Baldwin (Law, '16) were very efficient in discharging their duties as student advisors for the Law Department.

The Department of Pharmacy is sending us their collection of current pharmaceutical journals to which a special table is devoted.

Our reading tables were kept supplied with current miscellaneous periodicals and a file of the daily papers, by suscriptions from the Y. M. C. A. and from private donations. Early in the history of the present war we wrote to the British War Office asking to have this Library placed on their mailing list for complimentary copies of their publications, with the result that we receive books, pamphlets, maps and various documents pertaining to the war. A number of their fine charts, maps, and illustrations we display on the walls.

The number of Latin-American students using the Library is always a substantial one, and for some years past there have been repeated requests for "something in Spanish." We recently wrote to the Director General of the Pan-American Union stating these facts. A generous supply of literature in Spanish was promptly received by us together with a letter expressing their pleasure in adding this Library to their donation list.

This non-professional side of our Library work has seemed profitable to the students, keeping them in touch with current events and stimulating their reading tastes.

During the summer the Library was thoroughly cleaned and some repairing done. Mr. James H. Hepbron, the law book publisher, who has his office in the building, had the basement cleaned and kalsomined, personally assuming the expenses incident thereto.

Respectfully submitted,

RUTH LEE BRISCOE,

Librarian.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR CHARLES CASPARI, JR.

Dr. Charles Caspari, Jr., 67 years old, Commissioner of Food and Drugs in the State Department of Health, and dean of the Department of Pharmacy of the University of Maryland, died suddenly at his home, 1129 Harlem Avenue, on Oct. 13. He was preparing to go to his office in the State Board of Health, 16 West Saratoga Street, when stricken. Though not in good health since last spring, Dr. Caspari continued his work and was at his office in the University of Maryland on Friday afternoon. He had an abiding fear of being rendered helpless by illness and repeatedly expressed a wish that he might die in harness, a desire in which he was destined to be gratified.

A son of the late Charles Caspari, Sr., a druggist, who came to Baltimore from Germany and established a store at 44 South Gay Street, Dr. Caspari grew up in the atmosphere of the profession and it was almost natural that he should engage in the business, which he did under the late Louis Dohme, the founder of Sharp & Dohme. Subsequently he took charge of his father's store and afterward conducted pharmacies of his own, one of them being at Baltimore Street and Fremont Avenue. But it was the scientific, ethical and professional side which appealed to him strongly and gradually he withdrew more and more from commercial activities to devote himself to investigation and teaching.

The career of Dr. Caspari was intimately connected with the progress of modern pharmacy in the United States, and not only as a teacher of practical pharmacy, but as an author and editor of standard works he made contributions second to none in importance. He was the first man to establish a pharmaceutical laboratory in Maryland and the first in practical teaching of pharmacy.

He succeeded the late J. Faris Moore in the chair of practical and applied pharmacy at the Maryland College of Pharmacy in the eighties and became dean of the faculty, going with the other members when the Maryland College was made the department of pharmacy, University of Maryland. Dr. Caspari wrote what came to be known all over the country and in foreign lands as "Caspari's Treatise," which passed through many editions. He was one of the editors of the National Dispensatory and a member of the Commission for the Revision of the United States Pharmacopæia for perhaps 20 years.

He was also a member of the Commission on Publication of the first issue of the National Formulary and had been secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association for over two decades, editing the voluminous proceedings of that body and doing a tremendous amount of other work. Numerous papers on pharmaceutical subjects came from his pen, and with extraordinary industry he combined profound learning, his works being best designated as meaty. Withal he was exceedingly modest and shunned publicity as though it were something to entail reproach. This modesty he carried so far that others at times received the credit due him. He was prominent in the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association and contributed signally to promote

the interests of the profession. He was also a teacher and lecturer at the Johns Hopkins Medical School.

In the death of Professor Caspari, the University of Maryland has met with a great loss. He was a great ornament to the School of Pharmacy as well as to the whole University. It will be impossible to secure another teacher of his ability and erudition and of his personality. We can fill his chair but cannot fill his place. While past the zenith of his activity he was still in the enjoyment of full vigor of intellect. He was probably the most widely known pharmacist in the United States and his death will bring regret to many friends and former students.

On October 23, a largely attended memorial meeting, presided over by the venerable Dr. John H. Hancock, was held in the Chemical Hall of the Medical Building, at which eulogistic remarks were made by Prof. Culbreth, Prof. Hynson, Prof. Heatwole, Prof. Winslow, Dr. Dohme, Mr. Muth, Mr. John S. Thomas, of Baltimore and Profs. Eberle and Sturmer of Philadelphia. It was proposed to place a memorial tablet or bust in the School of Pharmacy in honor of our distinguished friend.

THE CHARLES CASPARI, JR., MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

At a meeting in memory of the late Prof. Charles Caspari, Jr., held at the University of Maryland on October 23rd, several suggestions were offered that some permanent memorial of his life be established. Following these suggestions, Dr. J. F. Hancock, Chairman, asked the officers and those gentlmen who at the meeting represented the College of Pharmacy and the manufacturing, wholesale and retail pharmacists, to act as a committee to consider these suggestions and suggest some suitable plan of action. The committee on November 8th organized and elected Dr. J. F. Hancock chairman and E. F. Kelly, secretary-treasurer. After careful consideration and general discussion of the matter, the committee has decided to ask contributions from former students, friends and admirers, to provide an oil portrait of Prof. Caspari, to be hung on the walls of the Department of Pharmacy, University of Maryland, and a scholarship, or scholarships, for senior students in the Department of Pharmacy, to be awarded annually by the Faculty of Pharmacy, and to be known as The Charles Caspari, Jr., Scholarship, or Scholarships.

The fund collected, after the cost of the portrait and necessary expenses are deducted, will be invested in stable, interest-bearing securities, preferably government bonds, and these will be trusteed to the Faculty of Pharmacy of the University of Maryland, the interest only to be used in providing the scholarship, or scholarships, which are to cover the annual tuition fee only.

It is confidently believed by the committee that a memorial of such practical value would have most appealed to him whom we honor, and who gave his best efforts to the instruction of students. It is impossible to address personally all who may wish to take part in this memorial, but the committee will give the movement the widest publicity and hope that all who may desire to do so, will consider themselves invited to contribute to the fund.

It is requested that all contributions be made payable to E. F. Kelly, secretary-treasurer, and addressed to him at Lombard and Greene Sts., Baltimore, Maryland.

Respectfully,
John F. Hancock, Chairman
D. M. R. Culbreth,
John B. Thomas,
A. R. L. Dohme,
John C. Muth,
E. F. Kelly—Committee.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS OF THE MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

To Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., for duty, from Fort Oglethorpe, Lieut. Milnor Bortner, White Hall.

To Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., for duty in the quartermaster's training camp, from Fort Oglethorpe, Lieut. John M. Elderdice, Salisbury.

To Camp Mills, Garden City, L. I., N. Y., 41st Division, from Fort Oglethorpe, Lieut. Samuel J. Price, Queenstown, Md.

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Albin Widoff, '17.....Law
F. Fred Marshall, '16.....Pharmacy

NOVEMBER, 1917.

MEDICAL—GRADUATE.

Lieutenant A. W. Reier, who was commissioned a first lieutenant on August 8, has recently been assigned to the Base Hospital at Camp Meade.

He graduated from the University of Maryland in 1916, and prior to his appointment was assistant to Major Arthur Shipley of the Bayview Hospital. He was also resident surgeon at Bayview Hospital.

Dr. J. Rolenson, an interne at the University Hospital, and a member of the class of 1916, who recently received a first lieutenant's commission in the Medical Corps, has been ordered to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Captain Ejnar Hansen, Marine Reserve Corps, a graduate of the class of 1904, University of Maryland, and who has been practicing in New York City, is now stationed at the Base Hospital, Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas.

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Dr. Harry F. Shipley, Granite, was seriously injured September 13 by the overturning of his automobile near Gwynn Oak; he sustained a fracture of the clavicle and two ribs.

The men who will form the Medical Corps attached to the 115th (Maryland's Own) Regiment, now stationed at Anniston, Ala., have been selected from the three old regiments and are under the command of Major Frederick H. Vinup. His staff is composed of Capt. William J. Coleman, former superintendent of the University Hospital, Baltimore; Lieuts. Dwight H. Mohr, Roscoe Hannigan, Daniel Woodruff, J. K. Richards and Daniel Hutton. Under their command will be an enlisted personnel of 48 men, 33 of whom will be selected from the Fifth Regiment and the rest from the First.

Dr. Frank Martin and Dr. William H. Smith, who are on the staff of the University of Maryland Base Hospital Unit, have left for Philadelphia, where they expect to review the study of brain surgery, preparatory to going to France with the unit.

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LAW—SENIOR.

History merely repeated itself in the Senior Law Class elections. While the contest did not witness the degree of acrimoniousness evident in several recent Senior elections, the usual spirited struggle for supremacy in the last year was present and an interesting and vigorous campaign was waged on behalf of the various candidates. When the bombardment was o'er, the following were found to be holding down the different offices: J. Calvin Carney, President; Joseph Bernstein, Vice-President; J. Richard Wilkens, Secretary; James J. Holden, Treasurer; J. T. Bartlett, Jr., Historian; J. T. Carter, Prophet.

President Carney has appointed the following Executive Committee: Chester A. Gardner, Chairman; Harry O. Bailey; Joseph Bernstein; Warren S. Lloyd; Oliver F. Robinson.

At a class meeting held Friday, November 2nd, Prof. Edwin T. Dickerson was unanimously elected Honorary President of the Class. Mr. Dickerson enjoys an enviable and well-merited popularity among all the law students.

Four committees of ten men each have been appointed to assist in the administration of class activities with the following men as chairmen: Publicity Committee, Thomas Hayleck; Entertainment Committee, James J. Holden; Banquet Committee, Harry O. Bailey; Theatre Benefit, Joseph Bernstein.

LAW—INTERMEDIATE.

The intermediate class, University of Maryland Law School, has elected the following officers: President, Leonard Weinberg; vice-president, B. S. Gibson; secretary, S. Needle, and treasurer, H. Nuttle.

MARRIAGES.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyttleton Magruder, announce the marriage of their daughter, Ida Magruder Rogers, to Mr. Bernard Browne Gough, on Saturday, October 27, 1917, Baltimore, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Gwinn, of Columbus, Ohio, announce the marriage of their daughter, Mrs. Sue Gwinn Glenn, to Dr. Milton Easley Jones, son of Mrs. Ruth Jones, 262 West Hoffman Streets, this city, on September 14. Dr. Jones is a graduate of the Maryland University, class of 1915. After graduation Dr. Jones left for Welch, W. Va., where he accepted a position as assistant surgeon at the State Hospital. He has recently received a commission as first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps. After a two-week automobile tour Lieutenant Jones reported for duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., where he will be stationed and will be joined by his wife.

A few hours after he received orders to report to a post in a South American country, Lieut. Joseph Wilson Knighton, United States Marine Corps, was quietly married recently to Miss Mary Spicknall, daughter of Dr. J. T. Spicknall, 2112 East Baltimore Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. T. Little, pastor of Alnutt Memorial Methodist Protestant Church, at the parsonage. There were no attendants. Lieutenant and Mrs. Knighton left Baltimore immediately afterward for the first stage of the long journey.

Lieutenant Knighton is a son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Y. Knighton, 344 East Twenty-second Street. He is a graduate of Baltimore City College and St. John's College, Annapolis, receiving his commission as second lieutenant in the

Marine Corps shortly after graduation. He was afterward promoted to the grade of first lieutenant and for a long time was engaged in recruiting work in Baltimore. Recently he has been stationed at the marine barracks at Quantico, Va.

DEATHS.

Otto Saly Binswanger, M.D., Portland, Ore.; University of Maryland, Baltimore, 1882; aged 63; a Fellow of the American Medical Association; professor of arganic chemistry in the University of Oregon, Portland; a member of the medical staff of St. Vincent's Hospital; a veteran of the Franco-Prussian War; died at his home September 25.

Abner Toothaker Wells, M.D., Kendallville, Ind.; Baltimore University, 1890; aged 42; a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; died August 17 in Little Rock, Ark.

Floyd John Hodge, M.D., Florence, Mass.; Baltimore Medical College, 1908 aged 33; died in Plainfield, Mass., August 22.

John Swope Mathias, M.D., Kansas City, Mo.; University of Maryland, Baltimore, 1879; aged 62; died at his home September 17.

Angustine B. Libby, M. D., Smyrna Mills, Maine; Baltimore University School of Medicine, Baltimore, 1894; aged 60; a member of the Maine Medical Association; died at his home about September 7.

William James Francis Blaney, M. D., Baltimore; University of Maryland, Baltimore, 1896; aged 44; formerly a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; died in St. Joseph's Hospital, Baltimore, September 25, from heart disease.

John Francis Mumford, M. D., Newtown, Conn.; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1913; aged 26; died at the home of his parents in Raynham Center, Mass., about October 10.

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There may be a shadow above him,
  Of ruin and woes—but I love him—
I may not respect—but I love him—
  I love him because he's my friend.

I know he has faults by the billion,
  But his faults are a portion of him,
I know that his record's vermilion,
  He's far from a sweet seraphim.
But he's always been square with "Yours Truly,"
  Ever ready to give or to lend,
And though he is wild and unruly,
  I love him because he's my friend.

I knock him, I know, but I do it
  The same to his face as away,
And if other folks knock—well, they rue it,
  And wish they'd had nothing to say.
I never make diagrams of him,
  No maps of his soul have I penned,
For I don't analyze—I just love him,
  Because—well, because he's my friend.

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